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SECOND EDITION

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The Alleged Ineligibility of a Florida Elector.

Both Sides of the Question Ably Discussed.

A Decision by the Commission Expected To-day.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The Commission reassembled in open session at 11 o'clock. The counsel on both sides was present, except Judge Black. Judge Clifford stated that proceedings were now in order under the orders adopted by the Commission yesterday.

A Democratic Witness.

Mr. Green, of the counsel on the Democratic side, called as a witness George P. Rae, of Florida, who resides in Tallahassee, and is Attorney General of the State.

Question—Were you present when the writ of *quo warranto* was served?

Mr. Evarts objected to the question as not within the orders of the court.

Counsel Green said they proposed to fix the date of the *quo warranto* proceedings, as they did not consider the orders of the Commission excluded that question.

The question was then put to the court, and the objection of Mr. Evarts was sustained.

Mr. F. C. Humphreys having been identified, counsel Green presented the commission of Humphreys and a certificate from the Clerk of Court in which the commission was filed, that no resignation had been filed up to January 24, 1877.

The Alleged Ineligible Elector.

Humphreys was called on the Republican side, and examined by Mr. Stoughton. He testified that he resigned the office of United States Commissioner, and his resignation was accepted on October 5th by Judge Wood, from whom the office came. Witness produced the written acceptance of his resignation.

Mr. Merrick objected to the production of the paper, as it was an act of an individual, and not the act of a Court.

To Mr. Stoughton—The paper was received from Judge Wood in answer to his resignation, which was accepted, and that until he (Judge Wood) could come to Pensacola and hold Court the duties would be discharged by the collector of the port.

The introduction of a letter from Hiram Potter, Jr., Collector of Customs, dated October 5, 1876, asking witness to turn over the books and papers of his office, was objected to by Merrick. Witness stated that he did turn over the office, and had not exercised the functions of the office since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green.

The letter was addressed to Judge Wood, at Newark, O., and the reply came from there. There had been no session of court at Pensacola since that time.

The testimony here closed.

Ready for Argument.

Judge Clifford announced that the whole case was now ready, and under the third rule each side would be allowed two hours.

Mr. Merrick said they had to ask the indulgence of being heard by three counsel, and that as some important questions had arisen this morning, that the time be extended another hour.

Address of Judge Hoadley.

The Commission granted the extension asked, and Judge Hoadley addressed the Commission. He contended that the transmission of the vote from the Judge in Ohio and the acceptance of the same by the Judge in Ohio was not an act of the circuit of Florida, and that, therefore, the resignation of Humphreys had not been legally accepted, and he was consequently at this time holding an office of profit and trust under the United States, and therefore was ineligible as an elector. The effect of the disqualification extended not only to the elector, but to the vote which appointed him. This view he supported with quotations from debates when the Constitution was framed, holding that the selection of an ineligible elector would be the forfeiture of his vote to the State. It was intended to protect the several States against the illegitimate use of Federal power in any one State. Time had not shown that the evils from interference were any less than our forefathers had apprehended in 1787. Five postmasters were among the electors, and they introduced a resolution directing the joint committee to inquire into this infringement of the clause of the Constitution. It was then held that it was the duty of Congress to take testimony and inquire into the facts. The committee did not find time to ascertain whether parties of the same name were the same individual, and as their votes would not change the result, the inquiry was not carried out. But at that time the idea was entertained, although the committee did not so think, that a single disqualified elector vitiated the whole Federal vote.

Similar Cases.

Judge Hoadley quoted English authorities to show that in the event of the election of an ineligible individual the election was void. There was no American precedent to the contrary, although it had been a wide range as to the effect of such failure upon the election to electoral colleges. In the Pennsylvania case, where the candidate was disqualified, the election went back to the people. In the Indiana case the next highest eligible candidate was elected, and in other cases the party had been unseated without sealing his opponent. The acts of Congress indicated a disposition to furnish a remedy where disqualified electors had been chosen, as when it was provided a State might select a new elector where one disqualified had been chosen. The State having failed to take advantage of the one hundred and thirty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes, having failed to remedy the non-election, there was a vacancy, and one vote was, he claimed, lost to the State.

He referred to the decision of the Judges in the late Rhode Island case, to the effect that an irregularity of one of the candidates worked a vacancy, which could be filled by the Legislature, and argued that had the office not been filled there would have a vacancy existed in that State. Florida, like Rhode Island, had ample opportunity to correct the error and fill the vacancy had she chosen to avail herself of it.

Mr. Green's Address.

Mr. Evarts closed the argument on the Republican side. He said: The Commission has decided that in the particular case will receive evidence touching the eligibility of one of the Florida electors (Humphreys). I do not understand the Commission to have over passed the question what the than challenged for ineligibility, but to have decided that on that point it will receive evidence which may be offered, first, as to whether the exception taken to Humphreys' vote is maintainable, and, secondly, whether, if maintainable and maintained, the methods of the Constitution permit of any rejection from a certificated vote transmitted and opened on that ground.

Mr. Evarts went on to argue that the evidence in regard to Humphreys holding the office fell short of showing that he was in office at the time of casting the electoral vote, and that the burden of proving it rested on the side that made the objection. Was it, he asked, to be pretended that under the law there was any power to hold the occupant of a civil office to the performance of its duties a moment beyond his will? The authorities, he said, were clear as to the right of a citizen resigning an office, even without his resignation being accepted. All that was necessary was to make public the vacation of the office.

He then went on to say: This subject, then, being rejected from further consideration, I understand that there is no matter left for execution by this Commission but the duty accorded to it by the act of Congress under which it is organized, to determine out of the material of these three certificates what and how many votes are to be counted for the state of Florida.

Mr. Evarts said that the first certificate includes, with every degree of certainty and assurance, the votes of the State of Florida, and went on to argue against the second and third certificates. What, said he, are the prodigious claims that a State Court states that the vote is to be retrieved and reversed, and that when a Judge of a State Court has so decided the Supreme Court of the United States must make a new deliverance to Mr. Judge White and say: "That is the end of the law. That is the fiat of the State." Well, suppose that we do succeed in counting a President in, and suppose that a *quo warranto* is started to prove that the President in his seat should be dislodged because some of the votes counted for him were not cast by *de jure* electors? Then it is proposed that the decision of the State Court is the "be-all and the end-all" of this inquiry. What sort of a government, what sort of a Presidency, what sort of instruments and protection of regularity and permanence of authority under the Constitution are provided by a scheme of perpetual four years dependency on a *quo warranto* in the State of Nevada or of Florida? You must never lose sight of the matter that you are to advise what votes and how many shall be counted by the two Houses, and when you have determined that question no evidence shall not invade the regularity of the finished transaction of a State, you have determined, as by a double decision, that it shall not be invaded, disparaged or exposed to any question by a mere certificate which is its own agent and author, a volunteer in the disturbance in the counting of the vote.

Mr. Merrick's Address.

Mr. Merrick closed the argument on the Democratic side. He stated that the burden of the proof rested on the other side to show that at the time of casting the electoral vote Humphreys did not hold office. He argued that until the resignation was accepted by the power that conferred the office, and that fact appeared on record, he must be held to be still occupying the office.

Representative Hoar put the case of an officeholder being elected to the Senate, and asked whether if his resignation of the office were not accepted he was thereby to be kept from his seat.

Mr. Merrick replied that the fact of his being admitted to his seat in the Senate would be a discharge from the office which he had held, provided he had prior to that time tendered his resignation.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether the same rule would not apply in the case of an elector as well as in the case of a Senator.

Mr. Merrick replied that in the case of a Senator the disability would be only personal, while in that of the election it was incompetency. In other words the State was positively forbidden to appoint an officeholder as elector. It was a limitation upon the power of the State, and not a personal disability of the man.

Representative Abbott—You also claim that even if the acceptance of the resignation was not necessary, the resignation itself must be made to the Court.

Mr. Merrick—Unquestionably. The resignation must be made to the power that gave the appointment. Suppose Humphreys had resigned to the Clerk of the Court, addressing a private letter to the Clerk at Newark, Ohio. Would that be sufficient?

The Presiding Justice—But if he sent it to the Judge, and the Judge directed it to be filed?

Mr. Merrick—If that is done while the Court is in session, then it is an act of the Court.

Representative Garfield—Do you hold that in the case of a long vacation, or in the case of the Court being abolished by law, or in the case of the death of the Judge who gave the appointment, this officer never could have resigned?

Mr. Merrick—I should have referred that case to one of the returning boards in the South. I hardly know what reply to make.

Mr. Garfield—I understand your position to be that he could not resign while the Court was in session.

Mr. Merrick—I presume that death, and extinction of the office, and the abolition of a Government, and the wiping out of a nation make exceptions to all principles of law.

Justice Miller—You say that the distinction between the man who accepts the office of Senator and the man who accepts the office of elector is that in one case the objection goes to the power of the State and in the other case it does not. What is the difference in the question of the power of the State?

Mr. Merrick—In one case the prohibition is that no person shall be a Representative or Senator who has not attained a certain age. In the other case that no person shall be appointed elector who holds an office of trust or profit. Wherever there is power given to do an act, the donee of the power can only exercise it according to the precise restrictions and limitations of the donation.

Mr. Merrick then passed on to the question of the rival certificates, and was arguing in favor of the legitimacy of the second and third certificates (the Tilden and Hendricks certificates).

Senator Sherman—Suppose the Tilden electors had not voted at all, would it be competent to show by subsequent State proceedings that the Hayes electors who did vote had no title? That is the real question.

Mr. Merrick—Most unquestionably. The State cannot have her voice simulated, whether her rebellion is open or secret. It appears that on this occasion the true voice of the State was spoken, but if it had not been there could have been no more power and vigor in the simulated tones of her voice to reach the mound of the Federal Government than there is when these simulated tones come ringing along with those of the true sentiment of her people. A State is not to be overborne, defrauded and cheated. She might prior to the time that this electoral vote was cast have instituted her *quo warranto*, standing in her own tribunals, clothed with the majesty of her executive power, and appealing to her judicial authority, and asked these men: "By what warrant do you presume to exercise the power of this State?" and so standing, she could have stripped from them the Government they had stolen, stripped from their shoulders her livery which they had stolen "to serve the devil in."

Mr. Merrick then quoted a number of authorities from the Supreme Court showing that the general rule was for that Court to follow State decisions on this subject, and that the local laws of a State, as commented on some of Judge Bradley's opinions to that effect.

Mr. Merrick claimed, in conclusion, that the record of the *quo warranto* proceedings was before the Commission, if not as evidence, at least as showing the basis of the State action. He therefore informed the Commission that according to the law of Florida the Hayes electors were not appointed, and that the Tilden electors were.

The Commission adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A Decision Expected To-day.

The Commission will take the Florida case into private consideration early to-morrow morning. It is expected they will reach a decision during the day. The Democrats have little hope for anything more favorable to them than the throwing out of Hayes's electoral vote. The contest in the Louisiana case will be over the question of the Returning Board itself, the law calling for five members, and the four members who acted not filling the vacancy. It will be claimed that there has been no canvass of votes, and that no electors have been appointed. Prominent Democrats say the Commission has adopted a line of procedure that must throw out the vote of Wallis, the Oregon postmaster.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1877.

Death of Admiral Wilkes.

Rear Admiral Wilkes, of the United States Navy, on the retired list, died here this morning. Admiral Wilkes had been in bad health for a long time.

The Suit Against Belknap Dismissed.

The case of the United States vs. Gen. Belknap was to-day dismissed on motion of the Attorney General, for the reason that the evidence would not sustain a prosecution. The action of the Attorney General is taken on a direction of President Grant, who endorses a report by the District Attorney as follows:

In view of the within statement of the District Attorney of the District of Columbia, to the effect that he believes a conviction improbable, and in view of the long suffering of the accused and the great expenditure to which he has already been subjected, I think the District Attorney should be directed to dismiss the suit.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The Postoffice Appropriation

bill, as reported by the Senate Committee, is increased in amount $1,809,000 over its total of $33,221,000 as passed by the House. The principal items of increase are as follows: For mail transportation by railroad, $600,000 (making a total for that purpose of $9,600,000); compensation of postmasters, $250,000; payment of letter carriers, $150,000; railway postoffice checks, $175,000; route agents, $105,000; mail messengers, $100,000; clerks in postoffices, $100,000; manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, $64,000; postal cards, $50,000; advertising, $20,000; miscellaneous and incidental expenses, $50,000. The total of the bill as changed and reported exceeds that of last year about $450,000, but is $1,683,000 less than the estimate.

Suit for Breach of Promise Against Hon. Simon Cameron.

A statement is published here this afternoon that Mrs. Mary S. Oliver entered suit to-day against Hon. Simon Cameron for breach of promise of marriage a year ago, laying her damage at $50,000. She is about thirty-five or forty years of age, and is said to be a widow from Pennsylvania. She is employed in the Treasury Department. The friends of the Senator were very much surprised to see this statement, and are not inclined to believe that he has conducted himself in a way to justify such legal proceeding. If there were no other reason, he is nearly seventy-eight years of age.

Alleged Ineligible Elector from West Virginia.

Albert Peyser, the alleged ineligible Democratic elector from West Virginia, arrived here this morning in obedience to a subpoena from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is claimed that Peyser is a native of Poland, and has never been a naturalized citizen in this country. Several witnesses have been subpoenaed to testify in the case. Peyser claims to be a native of New York State.

Army Appropriation.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day commenced the preparation of the army appropriation bill, and agreed that all its items shall be framed upon the basis of a reduction of the force from 25,000 to 22,000 men.

Specie Resumption.

The Senate Committee on Finance will, at its meeting early next week, take into consideration the recent financial message of President Grant.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Cruelty of the Democratic House.

The Louisiana Returning Board Imprisoned in the Capitol Dungeon.

Gov. Wells Sick in Consequence of the Bad Air of His Cell.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1877.

SENATE.

Credentials.

The credentials of Senator elect Garland, of Arkansas, were filed.

Postoffice Appropriations.

Mr. WEST reported the Postoffice appropriation bill, with amendments. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Eads' Jetties.

Mr. WINDOM called up the House bill to provide for the payment of James B. Eads for constructing jetties at the South Pass.

Indian Appropriation.

After discussion, by a vote of 30 to 24, the bill was indefinitely postponed, and consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed.

Various amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, among them the following: Increasing the appropriation for the purchase of flour and meat for the Crow Indians from $75,000 to $100,000; appropriating $47,000 for the payment of additional employes at several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska and Dakota; appropriating $50,000 for the selection of a location, construction of necessary buildings and removal of Yankton Sioux to the Missouri river, and increasing the appropriation for subsistence of said Indians and the Ponca Sioux from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

The committee reported an amendment appropriating $15,000 for the removal of the Poncas from Nebraska to the Indian Territory.

The House of Representatives inserted a clause as follows: "And the President of the United States is hereby directed to prohibit the removal of any portion of said Sioux Indians to the Indian territory unless the same shall be hereafter authorized by Congress."

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment striking out that clause, and it was agreed to. Other amendments reported by the committee were agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in committee concurred in, and the bill passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until 10 to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Imprisoned in the Dungeon of the Capitol.

Soon after business was begun in the House of Representatives to-day Mr. HALE rose to a privileged question, and read a letter addressed to him from J. Madison Wells and Thos. C. Anderson, stating that they were confined in a damp, dark dungeon of the cellar of the Capitol; that yesterday, by order of the Speaker, they had been transferred to a much better room, and they had been brought back to the cells by order of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell one of them (Gov. Wells) was now on his sick bed.

Mr. HALE said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell in which the prisoners were confined, and had found it a damp, dark room, in which no gleam of sunlight could never penetrate, and which had to be illuminated by gas. The air was poisonous, and one of the prisoners, an old man over seventy years old, was laid on his bed of sickness. It was inhuman to keep them there. He, therefore, offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the prisoners to a well lighted and well ventilated room, where their health may not be endangered.

Mr. COX said it was in this same cell that a Republican Congress had incarcerated Stewart and Irwin.

Mr. WILSON spoke in favor of the resolution, and said that after frequent fruitless attempts to see the witnesses he had succeeded in so doing only by an order from the Speaker. When he did succeed he found the witnesses in a small, ill-ventilated cell. He could not but see the impression that the officers in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office did not wish the prisoners to be well treated. It was abhorrent to the feelings of the American people that the House should treat with severity an old man over seventy years old because he had stood up for what he knew was right.

The Speaker said the witnesses were not in his charge, but that as he had charge of the rooms in the Capitol, he would order that the prisoners should be transferred to the room of the Committee on Education, but that committee had objected, and the Sergeant-at-Arms had no power to do anything but remove them once more to their former room.

Mr. CONGER thought there could be no pretence of right or justice on the side of any party which should perpetrate such cruelty as to confine witnesses in a room in which their health would be undermined simply because they refused to produce papers which it was not in their power to produce. The mere statement of that to the common American mind would produce a conviction of infamous wrong done by this House, and no man would dare to attempt to justify conduct which reminded one of the days of thumb screws and inquisition.

Mr. CLYMER, on behalf of the Sergeant-at-Arms, said that the officer had done all in his power for the purpose of rendering the prisoners comfortable.

Mr. CONGER—Many members have sought access to them and been denied.

The Speaker explained by calling attention to the fact that the resolution which placed recusant witnesses in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms directed that they should be held in close custody.

Mr. BANKS thought that when the House adopted that resolution it had not intended that an inquisition should be established which should compel prisoners to disclose what they did not desire to disclose.

After some further discussion Mr. HALE called the previous question on the adoption of the resolution, but the Democrats voting against it, the previous question was not ordered.

Mr. COX moved to refer the resolution to the special committee on the elections in Louisiana, with instructions to report speedily to the House whether such state of affairs does exist as is stated in the communication from J. Madison Wells and Thos. C. Anderson.

After discussion the resolution was referred—yeas 145, nays 89.

Mr. CARR asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the Electoral Commission has refused to go behind the returns and admit testimony taken in the Southern States by the House Commission, and directing that the members of the Louisiana Returning Board be released from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Messrs. Eden, Bland and others objected.

Deficiency Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. FOSTER made a formal amendment in order to correct a statement made a day or two ago by Mr. Randall that the majority of the House had last year reduced the expenditures of the Government thirty million dollars. It had reduced the expenditures actually about twenty-five million, from which must be substracted six million which would be expended this year in deficiencies, leaving about seventeen million dollars reductions.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The only vote was on the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole appropriating $500,000 for the payment of a number of claims against the Interior Department for services rendered that department in the way of transportation of supplies, etc.

After discussion by Messrs. Stone, Ellis, Cotrell, Hancock and Belford in favor of the amendment, and by Messrs. Eden, Clymer, Bright and Atkins against it, the bill went over without action, and the House took a recess until 10 to-morrow.

A New Coal Combination.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—It is stated on very reliable authority that several informal conferences have been held in this city between prominent railroad and coal men relative to the new coal combination, and that one of the heaviest stockholders in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was in New York on Wednesday to arrange matters there. It is also stated that some of the directors in the Reading road favor the scheme, while Gown, President, opposes it. Nearly all the operators in the Lehigh region signed an agreement to limit production.

Why Is It So

That prompt men buy their Flour, Groceries, &c., at the Checkered Front.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Opening of the British Parliament.

Text of the Queen's Speech.

Great Military Activity Along the Black Sea and the River Pruth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of Parliament.

LONDON, February 8.—The session of the British Parliament for 1877 was opened by Her Majesty the Queen in person to-day. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace short, ly after 2 o'clock in the royal state carriage, attended by a brilliant suite. The royal escort was composed of a detachment of the household troops. Her Majesty alighted at the Peer's entrance of the Parliament building, where she was received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Aveland, and the great officers of state, and conducted into the House. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and there was a brilliant assemblage of ladies, all of the foreign ministers, and the Chinese and Japanese embassies were also present. The Earl of Beaconsfield carried the sword of state before the Queen. The Marquis of Salisbury was not present. After Her Majesty had taken her place on the throne the Lord High Chancellor read the royal speech.

The Queen, in her speech, says: The hostilities which before the close of the last session of Parliament had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other engaged my most serious attention, and anxiously waited for an opportunity when my good offices, together with those of my allies, might be usefully interposed. This opportunity presented itself by the solicitation of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte. While proceeding to act in this mediation, she thought it right, after inquiry into the facts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses committed in Bulgaria, and express her reprobation of their perpetration.

Speaking of the armistice and conference, she says: In taking these steps, her object has been throughout to maintain the peace of Europe and bring about a better Government in the disturbed provinces without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Her Majesty regrets that the proposals have not been accepted by the Porte, but the result of the conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among the European powers, which cannot fail to have a material effect upon the condition and Government of Turkey. She trusts that the armistice yet unexpired will lead to the conclusion of an honorable peace. She has acted in cordial co-operation with her allies, with whom, as with other foreign powers, her relations continue friendly.

Her Majesty alludes to her assumption of the Imperial title at Delhi, which was welcomed with professions of affection, and to the famine in India, to arrest which every employed. In conclusion she said: Bills relating to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for amending the law as to bankruptcy and letters patent for inventions will be laid before you. You will be asked to constitute one Supreme Court of judicature in Ireland, and to confer an equitable jurisdiction on the county courts of that country. I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and trust that the blessing of the Almighty will attend your labors and direct your efforts.

The Marquis of Salisbury upon arriving at the House of Lords to-day was vociferously cheered, especially by the opposition. Earl Beaconsfield was also cheered.

Earl Granville, speaking in the House of Lords this afternoon, declared he would not refer to the Eastern question, but would await papers to be submitted to the Parliament; nevertheless he launched into the subject and severely criticized Lord Beaconsfield.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, February 8.—In the House of Lords to-night, during the debate on the address to the Queen, Earl Granville said he was glad to see the cruelties on the Eastern question until he had read the official correspondence. He added, however, that he did not think the treaty of Paris ought to be abandoned, and that treaty imposed on the powers the duty of protecting Christians in Turkey.

Earl Derby declared the policy of the Government was not changed. It was only modified because the situation was modified. England capitulated the negotiations and defended the Government's conduct with regard to the Andrassy note and Berlin memorandum. He said: It is too soon to say the conference is a fiasco. We must speak with more of peace as war depends on the decision of a single man, but hope peace will be maintained. The conference has sev d to gain time. Russia and Servia have become reciprocally disenchanted with each other. The Czar is now well able to say it is not incumbent upon him to undertake alone the realization of the decision of the six powers. I believe the Porte approaches the gravity of the situation and wishes to satisfy Europe. It is not England's duty to protect the Porte in every eventuality.

Lord Derby recognized the moral obligation to intervene in favor of Christians, but such duty was not imposed by treaties.

The Earl of Beaconsfield said the Eastern question was not a question of the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, but a question of the existence of empires. We must treat it as statesmen.

The Marquis of Salisbury protested against the doctrine that we ought to use coercion against Turkey. By overthrowing the Ottoman Empire we would create anarchy and confusion. He forcibly proclaimed the sympathy of the English Government for the Christians in Turkey.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Huntington, without wishing to provoke a formal discussion, pointed out how the Government had abandoned the original policy of non-intervention. It was, therefore incumbent on them to show why they were not responsible for the effusion of blood in Servia during the summer before that policy was changed. He spoke in terms of eulogy of Lord Salisbury, who had re-established a friendly understanding between Russia and England, and he asked what were the Government's intentions for the future. He protested against the adoption of a policy which would leave Russia and Turkey confronting each other as they now stand.

Sir Stafford H. Northcote replied that no member of the Government had ever said anything implying that England would make war in favor of Turkey. In regard to the future, he said the Government had from the first maintained two main principles, namely, they were not prepared to use coercion, and desired common, not separate action. Separate action, particularly by two such powers as Russia and Austria, would be suspected. He had no confidence in the Turkish constitution and ridiculed the supposition that a simple proclamation of that constitution without guarantee could produce any result. The Government believed all interests demanded maintenance of peace.

Gladstone spoke in defence of his conduct during the autumn.

Both Houses adopted the address unanimously.

A Good Haul for Us.

LONDON, February 8.—The Registrar in Bankruptcy has decided in favor of the United States, on an appeal from the decision of the trustee in liquidation of Clews, Habicht & Co. This decision will enable the United States to prove a debt of £29,980 which the trustee rejected on the ground that it was due from the New York house.

American Extradition Treaty.

LONDON, February 8.—In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington pointed out the absence of any reference to the American extradition treaty in the Queen's speech. He also criticised Earl Beaconsfield.

TURKEY.

Great Military Activity.

LONDON, February 8.—Reports have reached Belgrade of great military activity along the Black Sea and the Pruth, the Russians having placed pontoons over the river.

Montenegro Willing to Negotiate for Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8.—The Prince of Montenegro has replied to a telegram from the Grand Vizier that he is willing to negotiate for peace on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*, with a rectification of the frontiers, but considers it useless to send a delegate to Constantinople, and asks that the negotiations be concluded with the Ottoman embassador at Vienna.

LONDON, February 9.—A dispatch from Vienna announces that Gen. Ignatieff has left that city for St. Petersburg.

Protection of Foreign Residents.

A Paris correspondent says it is still believed the French Charge de Affaires at Constantinople has applied for two men-of-war for the protection of foreign residents.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that it is expected that Austria, in reply to the Russian note, will decline to adopt warlike measures against Turkey. Germany is likely to offer her offices to arrange a common course between Russia and Austria. The Russian telegraphic agency expects that the negotiations will be prolonged.

The Paris *Temps* says it has received special information that Lord Derby informed Schouvaloff that England would do her utmost to maintain an understanding between the powers at the new phase of the Eastern question. Austria has declared she will act with the other powers.

Roumania's Attitude.

A Vienna correspondent says the attitude of Roumania excites considerable speculation. The mass of the people are averse to war. The minority is divided into two sections, one of which, headed by the Ministry, favors permitting passage for belligerents through the neutral zone, and the other, led by Prince Charles, advocates co-operation with Russia and the proclamation of the Hospodar as King of Roumania. Austrian surveillance of the frontier of Bosnia is so unguarded that the insurgents expect to obtain supplies.

Austria's Preparations.

Austrian authorities have formed large depots of forage and stores along the frontier. The concentration of Austrian troops there exceeds anything within the memory of the inhabitants. Telegrams relating to this movement of troops are suppressed at local telegraph stations. It is believed by many in Vienna that Austria has agreed with Russia to occupy Northern Turkey.

A Belgrade special announces that all the Turkish troops have left Bosnia, and the Government intends to arm the native Mussulmans to guard against an attack by Servia.

Gortschakoff Steps Out.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cable dispatches state that Prince Gotschakoff has retired from his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs on account of ill health and long service, and is succeeded by Count Aldunberg.

Anxiety for Peace.

LONDON, February 8.—A dispatch from Vienna says the new Grand Vizier has sent express instructions to the Turkish Ambassador here to continue the preliminary negotiation with Servia.

Midhat Pasha.

LONDON, February 8.—It is believed Midhat Pasha still really controls the Turkish Government, and only retired temporarily to permit a concession. It is asserted Midhat's differences with the Sultan arose from the refusal of the latter to dismiss Safvet Pasha, with whom Midhat disagreed as to the terms to be offered Servia. The Servian Cabinet say they are desirous of speedily reaching an agreement, and wish the negotiations to proceed in Belgrade to avoid loss of time.

DENMARK.

Socialist Demonstration.

LONDON, February 9.—A Paris correspondent says a Socialist demonstration has been made in Copenhagen to demand relief from taxation and assistance for a large number of persons unemployed who wish to found a colony in America. The Russian attempt to colonize the Baghdier Islands has failed. The settlers have suffered great privations, and ask permission to return.

ITALY.

The Next Consistory.

ROME, February 8.—The Pope desires all Cardinals to attend the next consistory, which will be of extraordinary importance. The new Nuncio of Spain will obtain the restoration of the administration of the charges of the hospitals of which the Nuncio was deprived in 1868.

AUSTRIA.

Resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet.

LONDON, February 9.—A Vienna correspondent reports that after the Cabinet council at Pesth M. Tisza and the Hungarian Finance Minister returned to Vienna to tender the formal resignation of the entire Hungarian Cabinet.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Ohio River Improvement Bill Defeated.

The Measure Ably Defended by Representative Long.

Four Bank Assesors for Allegheny County.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 8, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Passed Finally.

The following bills were passed finally on third reading:

An act providing that judgments by default against one or more of several defendants shall not be a bar to recovery against other defendants.

An act relating to fees and official loans of Registers of Wills in counties where separate Orphans' Courts are or may be hereafter established. The act was amended so as not to apply to counties having less population than 300,000.

Passed Second Reading.

The following bills passed second reading:

An act to authorize courts to correct defective certificates of acknowledgment in certain cases.

An act relating to commitments by the Court of Quarter Sessions to the county work house.

Quite a number of bills passed first reading, but they were mostly of a local character.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Petitions, etc.

Numerous petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the fish laws, and also a petition signed by 3,268 citizens of Washington county, asking for the re-enactment of the local option law.

Mr. MORGAN, of Lawrence county, presented a memorial of the preachers' meeting of the M. E. church of Philadelphia and vicinity, representing a membership of 50,000, and congregations embracing 20,000 voters, praying for the passage of a local option law; also petitions of citizens of Apollo, Armstrong county, for and against local option.

Reported from Committees.

The following bills were reported affirmatively from committees:

An act making appropriations for salaries, stationery, &c., for the Western Penitentiary.

An act making appropriations for the Dixmont Hospital.

An act making appropriations for the Morganza Reform School.

An act fixing the salaries of certain county officers.

An act repealing the act authorizing the County Commissioners of Allegheny county to select four morning newspapers for official county advertising.

An act for the better security of life and property from danger of coal and petroleum oils.

Bills Introduced.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. MITCHELL, of Allegheny, an act providing for the election of Supervisors of Public Schools in Pittsburgh.

An act to repeal the local option law in Appolle borough, Armstrong county.

Ohio River Improvement.

Mr. LONG called up on second reading the Ohio river improvement bill, ceding the right of the State to the United States Government for the purpose of erecting dams and locks on the Ohio river.

The bill gave rise to the most animated and extended debate that has been heard here for years. Mr. LONG addressed the House at length, and gave a full and complete data, including details of the transportation trouble and the difficulties and dangers of river navigation, &c.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY, of Fayette, followed on the same side, while Mr. STONE, of Allegheny, and BILLINGSLEY, of Washington, opposed the bill by every means in their power, claiming that the improvement of the Ohio would destroy the coal and lumber trade of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. BILLINGSLEY read resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, sworn to by Col. Schumacker, opposing the work, whilst Mr. LONG read the memorial of the same body signed by Gen. Howe, President, favoring the bill.

Mr. WISE, of Green, and Mr. DICKEY, of Venango, spoke against, and Messrs. WALKER and ZERN, of Allegheny, for. The discussion consumed the entire morning session, and is pronounced the most interesting of many years. Mr. LONG's speech is especially commended, and he was warmly congratulated on its completion. The bill was lost by 72 ayes to 86 noes. Many members express surprise and regret at its failure, and some talk is heard about a reconsideration to-morrow. The Allegheny county members voted solid for its passage, except Messrs. Stone, Miller and Magill, who voted against it. The oil men and oil interest were antagonistic to the bill to-day, but on a proper understanding if it is thought they will vote for and favor its passage.

Adjourned.

Bank Assessors.

There have been four bank assessors appointed for Allegheny county, State Treasurer Rawle appointing two Republicans, namely, Jno. M. Chaplin and H. A. Collier, while Auditor General Temple has appointed two Democrats, as follows: Daniel O. Barr and Henry P. McCullough. It is understood that the profits of the office are to be divided equally. K.

OHIO REPUBLICANS HAPPY.

A Revival of the Enthusiasm of Election Week.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 7.—The news that the Electoral Commission has decided against going behind the returns in Florida was received here by the Republicans with the greatest enthusiasm. Large crowds surrounded the bulletin boards, and were as enthusiastic as when favorable returns were received after the election. All the Republicans in both Houses of the Legislature are now very confident that Gov. Hayes will be declared President. The friends of Gov. Hayes are very confident, and nothing else is talked of on the streets and in the hotels. The Democrats are loud in their denunciations of Ex-Gov. Wells and the Louisiana Returning Board, and say that Republicans are welcome to put in Hayes if they desire with all the Louisiana frauds staring them in the face. Others denounce Judge Davis in shrinking from his duty in declining to serve as a member of the Commission. The Democrats are feeling about as sore as on the evening that the nomination of Tilden was announced.

SECRETARY MORRILL.

No Hope of His Recovery.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1877.

The midnight report of Secretary Morrill's condition conveys little, if any, encouragement. He had several hemorhages during the day. He is unconscious, and generally in a state of delirium. Dr. Pope, who is attending Secretary Morrill, furnishes the following statement of his condition: "Secretary Morrill has typho-malarial fever of a severe grade. The pulmonary complications are fraught with imminent danger. The Secretary's friends this morning had hopes of his recovery, but to-night have about given up hope.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. M., February 9, 1877.

The rivers will generally fall, except a slight rise in the lower Ohio.

BROWNSVILLE, February 8, 1877.

River 6 feet 1 inch, and falling. Weather clear. Thermometer 32 at 7 P. M.

OIL CITY, February 8, 1877.

River 4 feet 8 inches, and falling. The ice is still firm. Weather clear and cool.

CINCINNATI, February 8, 1877.

The river is 31 feet 5 inches, and falling. The weather is clear and pleasant. Arrived—Vint Shinkle, Memphis; Courier, Wheeling; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—A. C. Donnelly, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, February 8, 1877.

Partly cloudy and pleasant; wind from the northeast; mercury 37 to 55a. River has risen 2 4 10 feet, 19 feet on gauge. Dawn—Morning Star, 11 P. M.; Fawn, 4 A. M.; Dick Johnson, 4; U. P. Schenck, 6; Lily, 11:30; Evansville, 3:30 P. M.; Grey Eagle, 5:30. Up—Maggie Smith, 6 A.M.; Arkansas Belle, 12:30 P. M. Business rather active.

ST. LOUIS, February 8, 1877.

Arrived—Scudder, New Orleans; Jno. B. Wade, Vicksburg; Ste. Genevieve, Cairo. Departed—Jno. L. Thands Pittsburgh; Capitol City, Vicksburg. The river has fallen eight inches. The weather is clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, February 8, 1877.

The river fell 11 inches, now stands 16 feet 5 inches. The weather is clear; maximum thermometer 58. Departed—J. O. Kilbey, Vicksburg; Thos. Sherlock and Grand Republic, New Orleans.

Departed—City of Chester, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; C. W. Anderson, Nashville, 7. River 21 feet 2 inches, and rising. Weather clear; mercury 48.

LOUISVILLE, February 8, 1877.

Weather warm and clear. Down—Andy Baum, Memphis; Hunton, New Orleans. River 21 feet 4 inches on the canal.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8, 1877.

Arrived—Carondolet, Memphis. Dparted—Robt. Mitchell, Ohio river. Clear.

The Steamer Bostona Sunk.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—The steamer Bostona, coming down, struck a towboat at Sciotoville early this morning, and sunk to the upper deck. No one was hurt. She was the largest steamer running on the upper river.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed B. F. Kelly, of West Virgin

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 103½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 105½.

A BILL is pending in the Legislature to create a State Board of Health.

WE are under obligations to Senator GILFILLAN, and Representative MITCHELL for Legislative bills.

THE illness of Secretary MORRILL has again taken a serious phase. At his age of life it will be difficult for him to resist the power of the disease.

THE Queen's speech, in opening Parliament yesterday, alluded at some length, but in a pacific tone, to the Turkish question. This was different from general expectation. It was thought she would avoid the question entirely.

FIELD was very humble while his rascality in forging the name of the committee to his garbled statements of evidence was being discussed, with a view of reporting him to the House. Yet he is TILDEN's favorite lawyer. Like master, like man.

AN act has been introduced in the Legislature, applicable to cities of the first, second and third class, requiring city passenger railways, having double tracks, to have fenders on the platforms to prevent the ingress or egress of passengers from any side except that next the curb. This is a wise and timely bill.

THE eligibility of the Florida elector, HUMPHRIES, was before the Electoral Commission yesterday. The evidence was entirely clear that HUMPHRIES had resigned his office on the 5th of October, but the Democrats are arguing that the act of the Judge in receiving the resignation while out of the State was not valid. Rather a thin plea.

THE outrages being committed on ex-Governor WELLS and Mr. ANDERSON, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, as published to-day, will chill the blood of every honest American citizen. Now let the thumb-screws be applied, and possibly these men will agree to swear to a lie. This is what Mr. FIELD and a Democratic Congress seem determined they shall do if it is in their power to persecute up to this point. We had thought the days of inquisitions were gone by, but such is not the fact. We have no doubt but the lives of these men would be taken as quick as would that of a mad dog, did this man FIELD, and TILDEN, his master, dare do it.

THE depression that has ruled in our petroleum trade has not proven eminently encouraging to the idea of greatly increasing our refining and producing capacity. It is exceedingly unfortunate for the general interests of Western Pennsylvania that we cannot have the trade so regulated as to realize as largely as possible out of our product. But the producing and refining capacity are closely watched, and the moment the supply exceeds the demand the prices are forced down, to the disadvantage not merely of those engaged in the trade, but of the country as well. It is to be regretted that the petroleum interests are not studied from the standpoint of our general interest, rather than of rival combinations.

A REPORT is current that TALLEYRAND's "Memories" will be published during nex year. They were to have been published in 1868, but persons were then living who are referred to in the volume, and its publication was therefore delayed. Famous as he was for accurate observation, profound insight, social tact, and unerring instinct, with his intimate knowledge of all the princes and statesmen of Europe for more than half a century, it may be imagined how intensely interesting his work must be. He spent nearly three years in this country, too, after having been proscribed by ROBESPIERRE and ordered by PITT to quit England, and his opinions about the United States will give this book a local interest, apart from anything else. He liked nobody except himself, and he had so many enemies to punish, including NAPOLEON I., that it need not be feared that favor or friendship has kept anything back. It is believed that he has thrown a good deal of light upon the character of the French Emperor, whom he cordially detested. He did not hesitate, it is believed, to give a perfectly free account of all that passed under his observation.

CONGRESS seems to deal tenderly and gingerly with the Pacific railroad indebtedness. There is no good reason for this. The road is making enough money to pay the $750,000 yearly as a sinking fund, besides the five per cent. interest, and it ought to be compelled to do so. More than fifty per cents of the gross receipts on the last year's business were profit, the total having been $12,113,999, while the expense of operating the road was $5,447,819. It is preposterous to pretend that a company whose net earnings were $6,660,171, cannot annually pay the $750,000 in addition to the five per cent. and the money earned from the United States, as provided for in the House bill, or the million and a half, in addition to half the earnings for Government transportation, as contemplated by the Judiciary Committee. As the company's entire bonded indebtedness—exclusive of the $27,855,680, with accumulating interest, on account of the Government bonds—is only $33,604,508, a margin remains on the net income amply sufficient to yield the annual contribution called for by either of the measures we have referred to. In view of the importance of this matter, the delay of the Senate in taking up this subject is strange.

THE criminal weakness of the Republican members on the committee of which DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is a member in permitting him to swagger and bully witnesses, is beginning to attract very general attention. These mild-mannered gentlemen even appear to have found some difficulty in plucking up courage enough to protest against the very impudent trick by which FIELD contrived to get before the Electoral Commission a garbled report of the testimony taken by the committee, and were only too ready to allow the Ring counsellor an opportunity to back out from the responsibility for this proceeding. The supineness of the minority in the House has been taken advantage of by the Democratic leaders to subject two of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board to indignities against which a common felon would have been secure. If Congress possesses the power to put State officers who may differ from it on questions of jurisdiction in dark, damp, and ill-ventilated dungeons, the sooner some restrictions are placed on the exercise of such authority the better. If that power is being used without a shadow of legal or judicial authority, somebody ought to be called sharply to account for a piece of monstrous usurpation and gross exhibition of partisan malice. It is time a manly, vigorous resistance were inaugurated to the overbearing, tyrannical doings of FIELD and his committee. There has not been that positiveness among any of the Republicans in the House, since BLAINE left, that is needed, in view of the unblushing effrontery of some of the Democracy.

THE ELECTORAL DECISION.

Were it not for the peculiar circumstances under which the Electoral Commission was organized, its decision on Wednesday would have excited no surprise, but merely realized the anticipations of all judicious minds. Justice BRADLEY voted with the Republicans on one of the propositions before the Commission—that of not going behind the returns, and with the Democrats touching the eligibility of electors. These two items establish the principles on which all the contested cases will be determined. The returns that are legal, in accordance with the laws of a given State, will be accepted and counted, and the only evidence received by the Commission will be on this question of direct legality. If the Returning Board that declared the HAYES electors to be successful in Florida was the legal Board, their decision settles the matter, provided one of the electors, claimed to be ineligible, proves himself eligible On these two points there is no reasonable doubt, hence the decision growing out of the points already established must give Florida to HAYES. A question remains as to the result of the determination to investigate the eligibility of electors,—what if any one is declared ineligible? Will he be simply thrown out or will his competitor be awarded the vote? If thrown out,—say in Oregon,—the result will be a tie, and an election by the House. If the other person is allowed to act,—as in the CRONIN case,—the election of TILDEN is assured.

Then there is just enough uncertainty in the business to keep up the struggle between the two parties to the end. As we have understood it, the Oregon law provides not merely against ineligibility, but requires the fact to have been generally known in order to throw a person out. WATTS was postmaster, but resigned, on or about the day of election, and his resignation was accepted. He also followed the usual method in such cases, resigned, and not being at that time a United States official, was elected to fill the existing vacancy. The question is not, in his case, therefore, whether he was eligible at the time of his election, but whether, if ineligible, it was properly cured? Did the electoral college, or what remained of it, have the power to supply the vacancy, or did that power reside in Governor GROVER? The universal custom, and the rule has been for the electoral college to determine the eligibility of its members, and to rectify any ineligibility that may exist. This the Oregon electoral college did. There is no precedent nor law for the Governor to practically constitute an entirely new electoral college, even admitting one member of the old body to be of doubtful eligibility. Hence we have no fear of the Oregon case, and will look for the court to decide that as justly as they have the first question in the Florida case.

THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

We have quietly waited, till the so-called Citizens' movement fully developed itself, before criticising it, hoping that some judicious action would be taken that could be partially or entirely commended. It was unfortunate in its beginning, in that a regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was suddenly, and without preliminary notice, transmogrified into a Citizens' meeting, to take charge of the political interests of Pittsburgh. A Citizens' movement, in a city so large as is ours, is supposed to originate among the citizens at large, who in some form delegate a certain number to reflect their views, and to arrange and direct results. If the people were consulted as to the Chamber of Commerce meeting, or the twenty-five were delegated to represent the people of the city, we have not heard of it. It was also unfortunate in the number of Allegheny City Democrats who seemed to be prominent at the first meeting, and not altogether silent at the second. A citizens' meeting, engineered by the bitterest Democrats, does not exactly suit the taste of a strongly Republican community. And, finally, the superserviceable zeal of the entire movement, toward the Democratic party, was its worst mistake. A well matured *Citizens'* movement did not need to consider either political party, and should have been as nearly non-partisan as it could be. It should have risen above party considerations entirely, and looked simply at the well being of the city,—the reform of abuses, the reduction of expense, and the curtailment of taxes. At most, if party considerations were to be taken into account, the Republican party was as worthy of attention as the Democratic party, and will probably exert as much influence in the pending canvass. Yet the movement from the first has totally and completely avoided any advances toward the Republican party, and has assiduously cultivated the Democracy. Its final movements looked to putting two Democrats on the ticket with a moderate Republican at the head. The Democracy, having tolled the immortal, self-constituted twenty-five so far along, coolly repudiated them and their offers.

So far, then, as the election of municipal officers is concerned at this time, the citizens' movements can only work harm. Its only influence is to play into the hands of the Democratic party. In this view it had better be abandoned, in so far as its attempt to control offices is concerned, be recast, and then devote itself to the reform of our city government. We will show that this can be as effectually done without having control of the officers, provided the Republican party nominates honest men, as we believe it will—just as well as with the control of the officials. In the first place we totally deny that the twenty-five who constituted themselves a committee represent the citizens of Pittsburgh. They are simply a self-constituted committee, representing themselves, and precious few besides. To constitute a Citizens Reform movement there should be precinct or ward meetings, to select delegates. There need be no fear of such a movement being captured by adverse elements, as the desire for reform and relief from taxation is too intense throughout the city for any failure. Let this convention, thus constituted, appoint sub-committees on all branches of reform, the duty of these committees being to elicit facts, and report what in their judgment will constitute a suitable remedy. When this is done, it will be found that most of our relief must come through the channels of legislation; and that almost everything demanded can be attained, either through the Legislature or Councils. And an organization of which we speak would be a power, and its demands would be conceded. We can, at any time, point out the origin and whereabouts of abuses, the rectification of which will greatly benefit the city, and will be willing to do it, if a proper movement is made, and a right organization effected for the purpose of reform. But there is absolutely no use in supporting a ring of twenty-five who in no sense represent the citizens of Pittsburgh through appointment, or by delegation of authority. It would only be exchanging one ring for another. And the twenty-five have illustrated, so far, better how not to do it, than how to do it.

Our municipal election will evidently be on a party basis. As such we prefer the Republican to the Democratic party. We elected a Democratic Mayor a few years ago, at the express instance of the class who wanted a good, high-toned administration. We undertake to say that it was the flattest failure we have had. Reform, therefore, isn't secured in that way. We wish further to respectfully say, that the theory that the abuses which led to our immense debt originated in the Republican party, as parts of its administration, is all a mistake. While we are not apologists for the Ring, having recently pointed out our precise objections to it, it is but fair to say that they are not directly responsible for our heavy debt. We notice, in the list of names prominent in the citizens' movement, some who were actually on the water commission when it made its contracts, whereby that costly enterprise was saddled on the city. And that is one of the abuses to be remedied. The Democratic party, so far as its representatives are concerned, was represented on that same commission by some of its active representative men, and they were positive and earnest promoters of the water works contracts. So of street improvements. Citizens, generally of high standing, and of both parties, conducted those costly enterprises. And the two represent the bulk of our debt. The street improvements involve $5,500,000,—and the water works about $4,000,000 of our $13,500,000 debt.

These are facts that cannot be denied; and the part of honesty is to openly accept the responsibility, and not be clamoring as though some one else were responsible. It is the part of meanness and cowardice, once the result of a given action proves disagreeable, to raise a howl, and declare some one else did it. We could give names, unimpeachable facts, dates, and the manner in which our debt was created, that would go like a red hot iron through the citizen's movement, as at present constituted.

But we need reform, economy, less rates of interest, a lopping off of perquisites, and a reduction of taxation. There is no doubt of that. We have little confidence, however, that the twenty-five who have spent their time, thus far in trying to accommodate the Democratic party, are the men to do it. The bill of Mr. HARPER, relative to our schools is one step in the right direction. Other specific measures of relief can at any time be pointed out; but before this is done, we should have an organization that can rise above small things, and can intelligently look the situation in the face.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Not quite the square thing—Russia's circular note.

—John Bright favors the abolition of capital punishment.

—Just think of black gloves, with light dresses, for evening wear.

—There is a determined war upon the Ritualists of England, but they stand up for their rites.

—A hyena has just chewed off a lion's tail in Cincinnati. Lions do not seem to get on well down there.

—Dr. Hepworth says there is no such thing as chance in human affairs. Give Dr. Hepworth a chance.

—The sea of European politics is churning itself into a white foam. Some fellow's frail bark is going to be wrecked.

—A Holyoke man who had his arm blown off by a cannon last summer is about to risk Eads life again in canvassing for Mark Twain's new book.

—The *American Grocer*, a commercial journal, keeps this advice prominently before its readers: "Count, measure, weigh and gauge everything you buy."

—One of Governor Hayes' sons is reported to be engaged to a Miss Smith, of Columbus, one of the most beautiful and wealthiest young ladies in the State capital.

—Texas is worked up on the subject of laws to suppress intemperance. In the roving, rollicking, rum-rioting Texas to be driven into exile! Thought Texas wanted more population.

—Chamberlain, the gambler, who has just failed, and who owes so many big bills, is said to be the original of Jack Hamlin, one of Bret Harte's characters in "Gabriel Conroy."

—A Newark woman married a policeman because, as she explained, her mother was once robbed of two dresses, and she thought a policeman was a good thing to have about the house.

—A lady who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes as follows: "Oh, mothers! hunt out the soft, tender, genial side of your boy's nature." Mothers often do with an old shoe.

—Young John Sears, of Boston, was charged $50,000 by his lawyers for their services in obtaining an interpretation of his father's will. The bill was compromised by the payment of $25,000.

—New York City employs 8,708 salaried officials, who draw annually $10,355,466 from the treasury. It is estimated that the levies of Tammany Hall upon these officials yield nearly half a million dollars.

—An Illinois bride expectant put some cosmetic on her face to make her appear lovely at the ceremony, but the lotion poisoned her, and in the afternoon of the same day—her wedding day—she died. Her bridal dress became her burial robe.

—Mrs. Louisa McCall, of Canton, Ohio, is chosen Director of the bank of which her late husband was President, and is the second woman national bank Director ever chosen, Mrs. J. M. Bradley, of Peoria, Illinois, chosen two years ago, being the first.

A Return to the Old Plan.

"Is de lottery done busted up?" asked Old Si, yesterday.

"It has closed up."

"Dat's what I 'sposed!"

"Why?"

"Kase I seed dat de squad ob two-bit capitelists wuz outen ob bizoess an' wus 'muzin darselbs wid der old toola."

"How is that?"

"Well, when de lottery was started hit was 'dopted by de resky darkies ez a Godsend, ez en 'zemp shun from yearnin' dar bred in the swet of dere brow."

"They bet on it pretty lively."

"An' dey hez bin 'nvestin' in dat sink hole ebber sence an' puttin' in der time standin' 'round lookin' for de outcome, but de jig is up ef de wheel are stopp'd, fer dar's moughty few ob de gang dat hez cotched de so eyes settin' up by can'le lite ter count de dividens day dey got on de turn."

"That's so."

"Dar's de proof right 'round dar in dat hoss lot, now, fer I jess seed fo' ob dem speckerlaters on de lottery playin' kyards dar fer tree kyar tickits and a nickel ter see which tree ob dem 'ud go houngry ter day fer de benfit ob the winner!"

A Little Romance of Love.

There was a wedding at Grace Church the other night, and the bride and groom were warmly congratulated, while many were the wishes of friends for a bright and happy future. Such an announcement would not create any surprise were it not for a bit of romance connected with this uniting of two hands and hearts. It is said that the bride, a beautiful young lady of this city, had two ardent lovers, both of whom were equally confident that they had won the prize of her heart. One of the lovers lives in St. Louis, and, as the story goes, was to have been married to the young lady this evening, every arrangement having been made for the wedding, but the other lover came forward, on the prestige of old love, ardently pleaded his suit, and carried off the prize, at the very time the lover over in St. Louis was preparing to start for Louisville to claim his bride. He is expected to arrive this morning, with his hopes bright and soaring, only to learn that he has been "counted out."—*Louisville Commercial.*

NASBY OPPOSES THE PLAN.

"With Bradley on the Commishn it is Unconstooshnel."

He Raises his Voice Again for War —The Corners Spoiling for a Fight.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
February 3, 1877.

I wuz wunst in favor uv the Joint Commishn, and wuz eager to hev it. When it wuz ez good ez shoor that a majority uv the Judges wood be Dimecratic, givin us a majority uv one in the lot, I bleevd it to be constooshnel. When it looked ez tho we cood get Tilden and Reform in that way, and make me shoor uv my post offis, I preferred it to blood. I am not, ez a general thing, a thirster for gore. I hed much rather hev Tilden buy his way into the Presidency than to hev to fite for it. When I think uv his barl's uv money, and remember his skill in distribbutin uv it, I say with the poet—

"Ther is a weepin firmer set,
And surer than the bayonet."

Tilden and Reform hed a better show with dollars than they ever did with bayonets, tho I reely bleeve that a Dimecrat who herz bin hungerin for offis sixteen years wood fite for it, rather than not git it. Shood we ever come to the arbitrasheen of arms, I shell, if I hev command uv the Tilden and Reform forces, mass them all in front of the capitle, and hang onto the other side, so thet they kin all see it, a banner with this inscripshun:

"Commishuns for post offises made out here!"

Ther wood be sich a rush ez all the troops thet cood be unconstooshenelly concentratid in Washington coodn't withstand. Artillery coodent keep the patriots back.

But this is a digresh. Wat I wantid to say wuz, Providence takes better keer uv the Republikin party than it does uv itself. For jist ez we hed it all fixed to hev the Commishn appintid, and hed dedwood on hevin Davis for the fifth Judge, givin us a majority, that self-seekin man hed to go and be electid to the Senit from Illinoy, makin it necessary to hev Bradley in his place, which is pizen. And when Tilden and Reform begged Davis to decline the Senit and git into the Commishn that selfish man remarkt he'd see him further fust, and leaves one hundred thousand Dimocrats who wants appintments on the anxshus seet.

With Bradly on the Commishn, the Corners is clearly uv the opinyun that it is unconstooshnel. Sich a thing wuz never contemplatid by the fathers, it wuz never done afore, and ther ain't no precedent for it. The idee uv hevin a compermise in wich the Democrisy didn't git more than twice what they claimed is suthin new in Amerikin history. I don't komperhend it.

Ef this Commishn wuz to give Hayes a chance, wat did he want it fur? He hed 185 votes, and wat is the yoose uv goin thro all this formality, unles the objick is to hist him? When I play I want the kerds properly put up—ef I want to make a livin by work ther ain't no yoose in playin it at all. It wrencht my moral back to acksede to a violashen uv the constooshn when we wuz to make suthin by it—but to violate that sacred instroooment, and then lose the postoffises by it, is too terrible.

The Dimocrisy mite ez well prepare for war to wunst, and be done with it. I see nothin else. It is impssible that I shood live four years longer, and see all the offises filled with Ablisinists, and we out uv place and have them flaunt ther comishns in our faces and taunt us with holdin uv em by virtoo uv a commishen wich we urged.

I am eqal to a great deal uv greef—I hev philosophy enuff for almost anything. I hev dropt a bottle afore I hed moistened my lips at its strength-givin mouth, and hev seen its golden contents flow sadly away on the sidewalk, loss forever. I hev bustid a jug Saturday nite after all the groseries wuz shut up, and I hev failed to borrow a dollar wher I thot I hed a dedshoer thing onto it. All these woes I hev survived, but this one I cannot. The agony is too long drawn out. I will not stay in the Corners four years and see a Radikel nigger distribbit the paper that comes here, and stand and read lottry circiclers to our citizens. And then when I think that that man lets the money wich our konfidin citizens send to lottries, so direct to their destination, swellin the profits uv a pack uv swindlers in Noo York, instid uv takin uv it out, and spendin it at Bascom's I am driven almost to madnis.

Is it to be expectid that I am to support a Commishn wich is shoor to continyoo sich outrages ez these? I will fite fust and the Corners sustains me.

Do you reelize the muzzle uv a buy suffishent cloth to haff sole the trowsis uv our citizens so that our noble-heartid wimmen won't hev to stand in front uv em all the time when they drill, I will organize a company to wunst. New trowsis wood encurridge the Corners jist now, mitily. Ez cannander uv the forsis I ought to hev a neo pare in front uv me.

I feel more like fitin for the Constitooshen now, than I hev since I enlisted in the Louisiana pelikens in 1861.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Ex-Reformer.

LIFE ON THE GREAT PLAINS.

A Duel by Moonlight—Eleven Shots Fired.

George W. Via has, for some time past, been in charge of a band of horses belonging to E. W. Whitcomb, Via's headquarters being at a ranch some twenty-five miles south of Cheyenne, Wy., on Box Elder Creek, in Weld county, Colorado. A. H. Swan had a number of horses in this band also. A short time ago Mr. Swan discharged a herder named Granville Peak, but not liking to turn the fellow away entirely, he told Peak to join Via, aid him in caring for the horses, and thus earn his "grub" until he found work. Via came to Cheyenne last Friday, returning Sunday, and that night Peak inquired if he had brought any money for him. Via said he had not. Peak then asked Via to loan him a revolver, saying he wished to go out and kill a rabbit by moonlight. Via handed him a five-shooter, and Peak started out, but soon returned, saying it was too dark and he did not feel well. He stuck the weapon into his boot-leg, and the men then took one or two drinks of whisky, when Peak proposed that they ride to Calloway's sheep ranch, six miles distant. Via consented, and they saddled up and started. When about a mile from their cabin Via asked Peak how he was feeling. "Pretty well," replied; "only I'm awful dry." Via passed a bottle of whisky to him, and Peak took a large drink. Via noticed a strange glitter in his eyes as he returned the bottle, but thought nothing of it. A moment later Peak drew his revolver, threw his arm across the saddlee and shot Via in the leg, inflicting a painful wound in the right calf. He then whirled his horse, spurred him forward, yelling like a demon, and again firing at Via. The latter drew his revolver and opened a lively fusillade, one shot striking Peak in the hip near the spinal column, passing through his body and lodging just under the skin of the abdomen; another taking effect in the back of the neck and coming out through the jaw, while a third mortally wounded Peak's horse, and a fourth passed through his hat. Peak, of course, emptied his revolver at Via, three of the five shots inflicting serious wounds, the first being, as stated, in the calf of the leg. The second struck him in the groin and ranged upward, where it may have struck a vital place, while the third ball hit him in the wrist, shattering the bone, and making an intensely painful wound. When they reached the cabin Peak's pony fell dead. After lying there a short time, Peak arose, saddled another horse and rode to Calloway's sheep ranch, six miles distant, where he was cared for. Via was brought to this city, a surgeon summoned to attend him, and is as comfortable as good nursing can make him. Peak is said by Mr. Whitcomb to be subject to periodical attacks of lunacy, and when in such condition will arm himself, rush about excitedly, shouting that somebody is "after him," but never attacking his comrades. It is probable that he was out of his mind when Via reached home, and that the whisky he drank caused murder to enter his crazed thoughts, with the terrible result above stated.

—A young lady at a Paducah hop hopped out of a second-story window on to a veranda, to see a street fight, but says the veranda wasn't there, and never had been, so the adventurous maid hopped down on the pavement, an adventure she did not appreciate; neither did the small boy who was below.

—The Yale Foot Ball Association, the telegraph informs us, has decided to refuse to join an association consisting of Harvard, Princeton and Yale. What effect this important decision will have upon the present unsettled condition of the country remains to be seen.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

Stalb & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Register's report in the claim of John Downey, for taking care of bankrupts' property, confirmed *nisi*.

John R. Pattison, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order for sale of personal property, and meeting of creditors ordered for the 20th inst. to consider a proposition for composition.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule to show cause why the order striking off the exceptions should not be set aside. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against J. N. Jarrett was continued.

Masonic Bank vs. John H. McMasters, city. Hearing on the motion to dismiss the petition for adjudication and the time for filing the same extended to the 13th inst.

Thomas Richey et al. vs. William M. Lloyd, Blair county. Register's report on the constitution of the legal quorum of the petitioning creditors referred back to take testimony.

Lewis B. Smith, bankrupt. Order for sale of real estate.

William J. Gilmore, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order for final examination on bankrupt's petition for discharge before Register Harper on the 5th prox.

Joseph B. Lawson, bankrupt. Register's report ascertaining liens and making distribution confirmed *nisi*.

C. N. McLean, bankrupt. Register's report ascertaining and liquidating liens confirmed *nisi*.

John Emmel, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Register's report upon petition for payment of certain taxes confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Trauerman vs. the Brewer's Insurance Company, previously reported, on trial.

Edmundson vs. Penny, previously reported, on trial.

Elias Laughlin for use vs. James C. Calhoun. Judgment against Osro Wilkinson, Garnishee, in default of an appearance.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Jones vs. Point Bridge Co.
Trauerman vs. National Ins. Co.
Same vs. Humboldt Ins. Co.
Same vs. Teutonia Ins. Co.
Chettle vs Olnhausen.
Maley vs Castle Shannon R. R. Co.
Hahn vs. Good.
Ihmsen vs. Ledlie.
Biggert vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Park Savings Bank vs. Burchfield.
Rigdon et al. vs. Hanlon.
Campbell vs. Erdner.
Vick et al. vs. The Hilldise Band.
The Howe Machine Co. vs. Fahr.
Atkinson vs. Tomlinson.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

Nolte vs. the German Building & Loan Association. Verdict for defendant.

Duncan vs. Ralya & Robertson. On trial.

Schnell vs. Fritsher; rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened.

Billib vs. the Castle Shannon Railroad Company; action for damages for death of plaintiff's son, killed on the Castle Shannon Company's road. On trial.

Erwin vs. Wallace; report of S. H. French receiver, presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Shields & Co. vs. Bowers; motion and reasons for new trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Vandegrift vs. Lightehill's heirs.
Walker vs. Anderson et al.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson.
Hare, Sheriff, vs. Darlington.
Martin, widow, vs. P. R. R. Co.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Dauler & Sons vs. Swetzel et ux.
Point Bridge Co. vs. Stacey.
Schultz vs. Beltzhoover.
Robinson vs. Smith.
Barrett vs. Noble.
Dawson vs. Lambie.
Martin vs. Glenn.
Lemon vs. McFadden et al.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Robert M. Elliott; indicted for perjury, reported yesterday. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

H. Kimball,	J. Rollman,
P. Rosenthal,	M. Koch,
G. C. Martin,	Jackson Kemp,
Rob. Thompson,	Wm. Armstrong,
John Kelly,	H. A. Gibbon,
L. S. Hibbs,	Dan'l Jackson, et al.
John Elder,	William Thompson,
George Hartle,	Reub'n Roger,
John Schultz,	E. W. Berkstresser,
M. Kraft,	A. W. Fleming,
Pat. Dougherty,	T. J. Keenan.

Forgotten Kindnesses.

A squall, a howl and a shout, and two Clinton street women, living on opposite sides of the street, rushed to their front doors at the same instant to find that the child of one had hit the child of the other with a snow-ball.

"Let me get hold of that young fiend," howled one of the mothers.

"Gently, now, Mrs. Bradigan," softly replied the other "I am very sorry, and my boy shall be punished."

"Oh! I'd like to wring his neck, and I'd like to get my hands in your hair!"

"Be calm, Mrs. Bradigan."

"I'll calm you, you old hypocrite!" howled the enraged mother, and she hurled an empty flower-pot at her neighbor's head.

"Mrs. Bradigan, let your mind go back a few short weeks," said the mild-eyed neighbor. "You remember when your husband was arrested for stealing a hat-rack? Didn't I bail you out? Didn't I go into court and swear to your husband's honesty? When the jury bounced him and you fainted away, who wiped your eyes and hired a hack to take you home, and who, Mrs. Bradigan, put her nose back into the court room and called out, 'May that juryman with the long nose stick down in the bottom sawd?' And who lent you wood, and flour, and hairpins, and—this is my reward. Even Brutus would have wept at this, to say nothing of Mrs. Brutus!"

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PITTSBURGH.

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1877. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7. 1877.

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IS EXHIBITING

NOVELTIES in NEW SPRING GOODS and EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to PURCHASERS

IN
New Fancy Plaid Suitings.
New Striped Suitings.
New Shades in Plain Poplins.

New street colors in Plain Alpacas.
New Basket Cloth Suitings.
New and Beautiful Brocades.

New Spring Colors in Cashmeres.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

New Fancy Cassimeres and Cloths.
New Light Fancy Flannels.
New Sacquings and Cloakings.

New plain, Cordel, Striped and Figured P. K's.
New plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks.
New plain, Barred and Striped Jaconets.

New White and Colored Swisses.
New White and Colored Tarlatanes.
New Fancy and Honeycomb Sacquings.

New Black Dress Silks.
New Spring Shades in Colored Silks.
New Fancy and Mourning Silks.

New Black and Colored Suits.
New Costumes and Overdresses.
New Mourning Wrappers, &c.

New Spring styles Fancy Shawls.
New Broche and Thibet Black Shawls.
New Cashmere Sunwis, &c., &c.

New Merino Underwear.
New Muslin Underwear.
New Striped and Cloth Skirts.

New Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Robes.
New plain, tucked, embroidered Short Dresses.
New slips, &c., for infants.

New plain, tucked, embroidered White Waists.
New Percale and Calico Waists.
New Percale and Calico suits.

New Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.
New Ready-made Goshinz, all kinds.
New Light Overcoats, &c.

All New Spring Goods, just opened.

IN
New Shirting and Dark Calicos.
New Shirting and Dark Costumes.
New Light and Fancy Percales.

New fine Shirting Muslins.
New heavy Sheeting Muslins.
New Twilled and Linen Sheetings.

New Checks ank Shirtings.
New Ginghams, foreign and imported.
New Ticks and Furniture Chintzes.

New Madder and Turkey Red Tablings.
New Variegated Turkey Red Tablings.
New pink, red, buff, green Damask Cloths.

New Plain and Colored Napkins.
White Napkins, slightly imperfect, very cheap.
New short lengths Irish Linens, half price.

New Loom and Loom Damask Linens.
New Satin finish Damasks.
New Colored Table Linens.

New all-linen Towels at extremely low prices.
New Damask Towels, exceedingly cheap.
New Crashes and Towels.

New Carpets of all kinds.
New Stair and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Plain, Striped and Check Mattings.

New Window Shadings and Blinds.
New Damask Curtains and Fixtures.
New Stools, Hassocks, Stair Rods.

New Lace Curtains by yard, pair or piece.
New Applique Lace Shadings and Blinds.
New Ecru Lace Curtains, &c.

New Organ, Table and Piano Covers.
New Hair and Cotton Mattresses.
New Cotton filled Pillows and Bolsters.

New White and Fancy Quilts.
New Marseilles Quilts, complete new line.
New Pillow Shams, Slips, &c.

New Hand Satchels and Traveling Bags.
New Postmonnaies and Pocketbooks.
New Traveling Trunks, all kinds and sizes.

At Unusually Low Prices.

IN
New Plain Hosiery, in new shades.
New Fancy Hosiery, in entirely new styles.
New British and Fancy Half Hose.

New Unlaundried Shirts, unequalled value.
New White Dress Shirts at bargains.
New Calico and Percale Shirts.

New Medium Weight Underwear.
New Silk Handkerchiefs, for Gents.
New Linen Handkerchiefs, extra bargains.

New Rows and Fancy Neckties for Gents.
New Collars and Cuffs.
New Suspenders, Gloves, &c.

New shades in Dress Buttons.
New Fancy Metal and Wood Buttons.
New Fancy Notions, &c.

New Shirt Fronts, value, unexcelled.
New Pocketbooks, Purses, &c.
New Wallets, Combs, Brushes, &c.

New Walking Canes and Club Sticks.
New Perfumeries and Extracts.
New Pomades, Hair Oils, &c.

New Chinaware of every description.
New Glassware of all kinds.
New Queensware of all kinds.

New Tinware and Woodenware.
New Kitchen and House Soaps.
New Housekeeping Articles of all kinds.

New Fancy and Toilet Soaps.
New Kitchen and House Soaps.
New Housekeeping Articles of all kinds.

New Corsets and French Forms.
New Bustles, Paniers, &c.
New Skirt Supporters, &c.

New Black Crapes, at very low prices.
New Crape Veils, all sizes.
New Plain Brussels and Dotted Net.

New Horn, Jet and Black Rubber Jewelry.
New Coral and Gold Jewelry.
New Fancy Jewelry, Gents' Studs, &c.

Special Bargains Offered.

IN
New Novelties in Neck Ruchings.
New Novelties in Ruffs and Collarettes.
New Novelties in Swiss and Lace Ties.

New Novelties in White Linen Sets.
New Novelties in Embroidered Sets.
New Novelties in Fancy Linen Sets.

New Novelties in Lace Neckties.
New Novelties in Silk Neckties.
New Novelties in Fancy Bows and Scarfs.

New Shades in Ribbons, all widths to match.
New Fancy Sash Ribbons.
New Plain Sash Ribbons, all colors.

New White and Fancy Flowers.
New Rose Buds and Fancy Flowers.
New Fancy Wings and Feathers.

New Trimmed Hats, great bargains.
New shades in Untrimmed Hats.
New Crape and Mourning Bonnets.

New White and Colored Fancy Aprons.
New Swiss and Linen Aprons.
New Alpaca Aprons, &c.

New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
New Torchon and Smyrna Laces.
New Val. Laces and Insertings.

New Woolen Fringes in newest colors.
New Elegant line of Black Silk Fringes.
New beautiful line Colored Silk Fring

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 9, 1877.

The agreeable character of the weather yesterday stimulated what financial activity there was latent among us, but the result was not at all astonishing. The activity was not great, and the demand on the banks was such as could be easily accommodated. We are really passing through a season of financial inactivity in every sense, and all operations are those of simple necessity. With the promised revival of trade and industrial pursuits, which is confidently anticipated next month, the supply of money, which now seems to be in excess of all legitimate wants, will be needed, and this accounts for the slight hardening in the rates on paper having a long time to run. The banks are still conservative, and much caution is shown in scrutinizing credits for long time.

BANKS BUYING NOTES.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. Baldwin, though founded upon the Minnesota statute, is of some interest to bankers elsewhere. The bank in this case bought outright a promissory note of one Patterson, the owner, who did not endorse it nor expressly assume any obligation in connection with the transfer. The Court say: Discounting a note and buying it are not identical in meaning, the latter expression being used to denote the transaction "when the seller does not indorse the note and is not accountable for it." 1 Bouv. 481, citing Pothier de l'Usure, 128. And it is admitted that such was the character of the transaction in this case. In view of this understanding of the functions of a bank of discount, the legal signification attached to the word "discount," and the distinction between it and the word "purchase," when applied to the business of banking, it is obvious that the power to carry on the business of banking by discounting notes, bills and other evidences of debt," is only an authority to loan money thereon, with the right to deduct the legal rate of interest in advance; this right can be fully enjoyed without the exercise of the unrestricted power of buying and dealing in such securities as choses in action and personal property. Though, as is urged by the appellant, the bank acquires a title to account paper, and may sue upon it in a certain sense, he said to have purchased it, yet it is a purchase by discount, which is permitted, and does not involve the exercise of a power of purchase in any other way than by discount.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House have recently reported an amendment to the bank act, which amendment provides that the shareholders in national banks shall be liable on one-tenth of the surplus funds, as well as on the capital stock, as now provided. The precise individual liability of national bank shareholders is in the present law thus laid down: The shareholders of every national bank shall be held responsible for all contracts, debts and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. The exception to this provision is where the bank has a capital of five millions or more and a surplus of 20 per cent. on hand. In this case shareholders are made liable only to the amount invested in their shares. A bank of the character last named is not bound to pay dividends unless the surplus is fully up to the 20 per cent.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	103¾	5-2's 1865 coupons	116½
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	114½	10-40's (regis'd)	111
" 1881	108¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	110¾	New 5 per cents	110¾
5-20's 1867	113	15-10's coupons	113¾
RAILWAYS.			
N.Y. Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	6½
Erie	8⅝	Union Pacific	66½
L. S. & M. S.	82¾	Toledo & Wabash	7½
L. S. & M. S. C.	82¾	Harlem	140
St. Paul	18¾	Adams Express	104
Do. Pref	48¾	American Express	57¾
Do. Scrip	23	Wells, Fargo & Co.	83¾
Do. Central	47¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	83¾
Northwestern com.	33¾	Quicksilver	16
Do. Pref	81¾	Pac. Mail	19¾
Rock Island	104¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11¾
Cleve. & Pitts	91½	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	20¾	Terre Haute	15
Western Union Tel.	71¾	N. J. Central Prices	
Delaware, L. & W.	—	Del. & Hudson	—

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(8) 45⅞	Con. Trans (R)	18
Reading (R)	43⅞	Penn'a 6s (R)	104
U. Cos. of N. J. (R)	138¾	A. V. R. R.	7.3%
Oil Creek (R)	7¾	P. C. & S.	1.7%
Lehigh Valley (R)	47	Pacific Mail	19⅞

NEW YORK, February 8, 1877.

Money was easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4@5. The customs receipts were $227,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $253,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. Sterling was firm at 485@486¼. Gold opened and closed at 103¾, with sales during the day at 103¾. The carrying rates were 2 to ¾. Loans were also made flat. Silver at London is 47 pence. Here silver bars are $1 30¾ greenbacks and $1.23 gold; silver coin ⅜ discount. Governments were active and steady. Railroad bonds were irregular. State securities were quiet. Stocks were irregular. In the main, the tone was the chief decline in Northwests, Western Union and Lake Shore. There is a discrepancy between some of the ports of steamer freights for wheat shipped on through bills of lading from the West, and to remedy this, the freight agents of the different lines were in session in this city to-day. A sharp decline in some of the granger stocks formed a prominent feature in the market. In the dealings a sharp decline in Western Union caused large amounts of stock to change hands. Northwest common declined to 33¾, and preferred to 54¾, a fall of 2 cent per cent respectively as compared with the evening's closing prices. New Jersey Central, which closed last night at 48¾, opened at 49¾, and sold at 51¾. The weakness was caused by the unfavorable exhibit made yesterday of the Company's finances and by talk of a receiver being received. The transactions in New York to-day, which 40,000 were Western Union, 8,000 Northwests, 6,500 St. Pauls, 2,600 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 6,600 Michigan Central, 22,000 Lackawanna, and 13,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 114; 5-20s of '65, 108¾; do '65 new, 110¾; do of '67, 112; do of '68, 113¾; 10-40s, 110¾; 6s currency, 122; new 4s, 110¾; new 4½s, 107¾; currency 6's, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 42¾; do. new 42¼; Virginia new, 30; do, old, 30; Missouri 6ses, 106¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 15; do preferred, 21; Pacific Mail, 24¾; Mariposa, 4½; do preferred, 4½; Adams Express, 104½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83¾; American Express, 57; United States Express, 50¾; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 8¾; do preferred, 18; Hudson River, 140; do preferred, 136; Michigan Central, 45; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 66¾; Lake Shore, 83; Illinois Central, 82½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Northwest common, 85; do. preferred, 91½; C., C., C. & I., 90; New Jersey Central, 52; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 18¾; do. preferred, 48¾; Western Union, 71¾; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 103½; do. preferred, 114; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do. pref'd, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 6¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 69; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15½; Missouri Pacific, 72; Indiana Central, 7¾; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Hannibal & St. Joe, 11¾; Central Pacific, 107½; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific Land Grant, 103¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 96.

LONDON, February 8.—S. P. M.—The *Financier* says it is probable, in view of the forthcoming Indian loan, that the drawing of India council bills may soon be suspended, in which case the price of silver would improve. Large amounts of silver are now held in London, but holders do not care to press sales until the intentions of the Indian Government are known. Only a very small amount of bills was allotted yesterday. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England decreased £6,000 in the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 48 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn on balance to-day was £101,000. The day's rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1½@1⅝, being ⅜@⅝ below the Bank of England. Consols 93 13-16; bonds of '65, 106⅜; do. of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 110¾; new 5s, 107⅝; New York Central, 98; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, February 8.—Rentes in the Bank of France increased 26,292,000 francs in the past week. Rentes, 105f 75c.

FRANKFORT, February 8.—United States new 5ves, 103⅝.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co m 2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Lewis O & P m	1	Moorhead & Co m, 2	
J Moorhead m	1	Dilworth & Co m	1
J Kenner m	1	H Floyd b	1
Total			15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

S. B. & Co	1	Jamieson J Wks m	1
Lucy Fur o	15	Brown A & Co	2
Moorhead & Co	1	Mooney H & Co	2
Rose G & W o	2	Zug & Co o	1
W Clark p	1	Isabella Fur o	5
Nimick & Co p	1		
Total			42

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, February 8.—Business continues fairly active with commission houses and package jobbers, but the piece trade is quiet. Cotton goods remain firm and in light supply. Fancy and shirting prints are in steady demand and firm. Dress goods are more active. Men's wear woolens are in fair request. Kentucky jeans are fairly active and firm.

$1.20; No. 1 common, $1; imported Liverpool per bag, $2.10; 6 lb sacks, 80c; 3 lb sacks, 45c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed quotable at $3@3.50 per bu; Timothy, $2.25@2.35; Flax, $1.40@1.50.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discount off western list, 50 per cent, by the car load, and 45 for smaller quantities.

WOODEN WARE—Trade is fairly active, and there is a disposition manifested to stock up now to avoid the delay incident to the rush that always occurs in February; no change in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 do	7 50
No. 3 do	6 50
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 85
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Horse Pails	5 00
Ash Butter Tubs 60 lbs	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs	4 00
Clothes Pins—₱ box	75
Broom Handles plain per in	17 00
" " painted "	25 00

WHITE LEAD—At a recent meeting of the western manufacturers, prices were advanced ¼ a cent; the combination rate is now 9¼c ₱ lb; the ton price.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 8, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals each day during the past week, were as follows:

	Cattle.		Hogs.	Sheep.
	Through.	Local.		
Friday	79 cars.	7 cars.	24 cars.	4 cars.
Saturday	11 "	2 "	7 "	3 "
Monday	15 "	11 "	24 "	11 "
Monday	16 "	45 "	16 "	6 "
Tuesday	20 "	39 "	11 "	12 "
Wednesday	12 "	11 "	9 "	12 "
Thursday	25 "	10 "	7 "	6 "
Total	166 "	125 "	98 "	54 "

CATTLE.

We have had an unusually light run during the past week, both of local and through cattle, and, as has been the case for some time past, the great proportion of the offerings were common in point of quality; indeed, so far as we could learn, there was not a single drove of really prime, shipping cattle on sale during the entire week. Hence while the market was dull and a shade lower for common, the supply of which was in excess of the demand, there would have been no difficulty in disposing of a fair number of prime beeves, had there have been any such on sale, and that, too, at very full prices. The buyers were mostly from Philadelphia and New York, and the inquiry was chiefly for good stock; the eastern markets are their own, and for stock with common cattle, hence eastern buyers could only be prevailed on to buy common stock by reducing prices, and the market, therefore, was unsatisfactory to owners of the grade in question.

The sales for the week footed up 104 cars, of which 14 cars went to New York, 65 cars to Philadelphia, and the remainder were taken by country buyers and local butchers. There were 25 cars shipped on to New York in first hands, and 40 cars to Philadelphia. The very light purchases for shipment to the points named, was not for want of buyers, but in consequence of a scarcity of the right kind of stock; we apprehend there would have been no difficulty in disposing of the 65 cars shipped on in first hands if they had been of good quality.

The Centennial triplets were sold this week as follows: No. 1 to Chas. Richardson, for $260; No. 2 to Jas. Pearce (of Philadelphia), for $235; and No. 3 to Henry Kreiling, for $225. Messrs. Kreiling and Richardson are well known Pittsburgh butchers, and their customers may expect some very choice beef one of these days. We quote as follows:

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	5 75@6 00
Prime 1,200@1,400 steers	5 25@5 50
Good 1,200@1,300 steers	4 75@5 00
Fair 1,0.0@1,100 steers	4 00@4 50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3 25@4 00
Stockers, as to quality	3 00@3 75

SHEEP.

The offerings were light the past week, unusually so, hence sellers had no difficulty in establishing an advance of 20@25c ₱ cwt, notwithstanding the inquiry on New York account was very meagre, the reports from that point being unfavorable. There was a very fair attendance of Philadelphia buyers, with the exception of 4 cars bought for New York, they took about all that were offered, and that, too, at the advance to which reference has been made. It was fortunate for sellers that the supply was small, as in consequence of the unfavorable reports from New York the demand was light, and had the offerings been as large as they have been for some weeks, prices (instead of ruling higher) would undoubtedly have declined. We quote as follows:

Extra 110@130 lbs	6.00@6.50
Prime 90@100 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good 75@90 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair 70@80 lbs	4.50@5.00
Common 70@75 lbs	3.00@4.00

(In noticing a fine lot of breeding Ewes some weeks ago, owned and raised by Enoch McCreary, Esq., we stated that we made some error, which we here take occasion to correct. Mr. McCreary is a resident of Lawrence Co., this State, not Fulton Co., and the average weight of the Ewes was 149 lbs 4 ounces instead of 140 lbs 4 ounces.)

HOGS.

The supply of hogs has also been light and common in point of quality; as compared with the date of our last report, prices are higher, and there is a firmer and better feeling, especially as regards good stock. Common grades (like common cattle) were not wanted, hence the market for these was unsatisfactory; there were some lots of this kind in the pens to-day that have been there for a week, sellers finding it impossible to dispose of them at anything like—in their estimation—a fair price. There has been a very fair demand for good stock, however, and that, too, at full prices. We quote:

Philadelphia Hogs	7.00@7.40
Good Heavy Yorkers	7.00@7.40
Common Light Yorkers	5.8.@6.80
Roughs	5.00@5.50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 8, 1877.

The Crude market continues very dull and considerably demoralized; it was reported to-day that all the 'Conduit' and 'Standard' refineries, not only here but elsewhere, in operation would at once be stopped, although in some quarters this was regarded as a bear movement. United certificates were quoted this P. M. at $2.87¾, and immediate shipment at $3.10. Refined also demoralized; private advices from New York report offers to sell, in second hands, at 21c.

Oil Barrels continue very dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; countries quoted at $1.01.05 and city make at $1.10@1.15.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A., V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Craig	Star o w	328
Owner	C H Bostel	80
Total		408

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND R. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Warden & Oxnard	Newbold & Son	150
American Oil Works	Hrough, McK. & Co Bal.	972
Citizens Oil Co	Do do	350
Total		1,472

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

On domestic wools there is still some little irregularity shown, but it appears to be the result in the main of a difference of opinion over the value of quality. Good, fine and choice grades are sustained without apparent difficulty, as the offering is certainly moderate, and there is no indication of any important supply in reserve, but holders in many cases endeavor to carry the same tone into their less desirable assortments, and here the trouble arises. Buyers, through many necessities and with the caution to which all have allied themselves, calculate very closely both as to quantity they handle and the quality which will give them the best return for the cost, and the result is that an inferior sample receives the cold shoulder unless offered at a rate upon which the risk is small. Demand fluctuates somewhat, but on the whole fair, with several good sized invoices now said to be under negotiation, and a rumor that one or two considerable sales have been consummated, though as usual at this time of the week, dealers are indisposed to report, and a perfect record of transactions cannot be obtained. Manufacturers are disposed to grumble a little still, but in a general way trade has been fair since the opening of the year; production continues equal to the former average, and some of the mills have commenced on heavy goods, we understand. Foreign grades are dull and without change in value.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

Messrs. Coates Bros. report. Strictly choice fine fleeces are very scarce and prices strong. Medium grades are in small supply with a moderate demand. Coarser wools are more abundant, but rather slow of sale; the stock of them, however, is limited, and if any activity should appear it would soon be exhausted. Merino pulled is in fair demand, while Canada and Lambs' pulled, Colorado and New Mexican wools are in only moderate supply, with considerable inquiry, but at lower figures than were realized a few weeks ago. Sales of domestic wool for the month of January foot up about 2,000,000 ℔s and the receipts at 750,000 ℔s.

Chicago Seed Market.

The offerings of timothy seed were larger, but no change was developed in values. Sales of prime were made at $1.85@1.87½, and choice sold at $1.90; common to good quotable at $1.50@1.80. Clover was scarce and about 5c lower. This was due to continued fair offerings and only a limited demand. Prime sold at $9.50@9.75; closed at $9.65. Fair to good lots sold at 8¾@9. Flax remains steady; sales of good were made at $1.45@1.60. Hungarian and millet were in large supply and dull. Hungarian quotable at 50@60 and millet at 40@50c. New Buckwheat at about 80@85c for new and 70@75 for old.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	1877.	1876.
	Feb. 5,	Feb. 7,
Wheat	3,324,291	2,844,971
Corn	2,852,928	1,318,018
Oats	673,959	466,150
Rye	286,872	140,810
Barley	1,009,456	398,192
Total all kinds	8,140,216	5,168,896

The warehousemen report the amount of Minneapolis wheat at 47,63[illegible] bu. No. 1 and 208,117 bu. No. 2.

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 185,140 bu corn, 18,619 bu. oats, 9,790 bu rye, 5,761 bu. wheat, and a decrease of 40,175 bu barley.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

NEW ORLEANS PER ASHLAND.—164 bbls molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 20 do, Curry & M; 74 do, P Duff & Son; 19 do, S Ewart & Co; 57 do, T C Jenkins; 78 do, T Roberts; 24 do, B H Voskamp; 174 do, 30 hhds sugar, Shomaker & Co; 10 hhds sugar, 75 barrels molasses, J T Colvin & Co; 193 do, L B Wilson; 200 bbls 400 sks flour, Jenkins Bro; 27 bbls molasses, Gumpert & H; 6 hrs soap, Burchfield Bro; lot furniture, Hanteman & Co; do, G H Dauler; do, W F Eichenlaub.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, February 8, 1876.

FLOUR—Generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago $1.30¾ cash; sales $1,30¾@1.32¾ March; closed $1.31 March; $1.32½ April; No. 3 $1.18@1.20; rejected $1.03¾. Corn active, but a shade lower; 42¾c asked cash and March; 46c May; rejected 39½c. Oats quiet, but firm; 36c cash; 36¾c March; 36¾c April. Rye quiet at 70@70½c. Barley dull at 61@62½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in good demand; $16.25 cash; $16.27½@16.30 March; $16.47½@16.50 April. Lard dull; $11.07½ cash; $11.10@11.12½ March; $11.22½@11.25 April. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 7½c; short rib 8¾c; short clear 8¾c. Dressed hogs: choice $7.25.

WHISKY—Irregular; sales at $1.05@1.06; closed at $1.05.

On Call Board wheat closed firmer; $1.13¾ March; $1.32½ April. Corn easier; 42@42½c March. Oats nominal. Pork easier; $16.27½ March. Lard easier; $11.05 March.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Flour: a little more doing; receipts 11,000 bbls; prices unchanged. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat: more doing, with a limited export and milling inquiry; receipts 2,000 bushels; prices unchanged. Rye quiet; western $2@$3.50. Barley quiet. Corn: Canada $1.08@1.10; No 2 $1. Malt steady. Corn in light demand and lower; receipts 59,000 bush; unmerchantable 56@57c. No. 2 ungraded 58½@60c; new steam mixed 58c. Oats firm; receipts 14,000 bush; western mixed and State 39@34c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio in cargoes 17¾@20¾c, gold. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 40@43c. Rice in moderate demand. Tallow steady. Rosin steady. Turpentine steady at 43@43½c. Eggs: western 20@25c. Pork quiet but steady at $16.37½ cash; $16.37½ March; $16.50 April. Lard quiet; steam 11½c. Dressed hogs: western 7¼@7½c. Cheese firm at 7¾@13c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1.07½@1.08.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, February 8.—This market is still wholly nominal. The offerings to sell from second hands at much under the prices held by refiners are not being taken, and, indeed, from second hands is offered in small lots at 22c; crude 12c in bulk and 15½c in bbls; city naphtha 14c in shipping order, and 15c delivered in bbls, is held by refiners for spot; cases at 29@31½c; at Philadelphia 26½c from refiners' hands and 22c for small lots in second hands, and at Baltimore 26¾c.

OIL CITY, February 8.—The *Derrick* says: Petroleum opened at about $3.13¾, declined gradually until $3.10 was reached, and did not stop there, but in the afternoon alarming news was received from Bullion to the effect that Nesbitt well No. 2 commenced flowing 200 bbls per day, and the market tumbled quickly to $3.02½, but just before the close braced up, and the final sales of the day were at $3.03½@3.03¾. Shipment continues full. There is no change to note in the market. The only sale we learned of were 48 cars to New York parties at $3.03. Sales 55,000 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Petroleum dull; crude 11¾; S. W. 20½c; cases 30c.

PARKERS, February 8.—Petroleum: United weak at $3.02½; shipment about $3,25.

TITUSVILLE, February 8.—Petroleum weak at $3.20.

ROUSEVILLE, February 8.—Petroleum quiet and weak; No. 1 crude: held at about $3.10.

TIDIOUTE, February 8.—Petroleum quiet; sales at $3.20.

CLEVELAD, February 8.—Petroleum: market quiet; price unchanged; S. W., 19½ test 27c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Cotton unchanged. Flour active and strong, but not higher. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 fall $1.44 cash; $1.37½ March; No. 3 fall $1.41¾. Corn quiet; 36¾c cash; 1.41¾ March. Corn dull; 38¾c cash; 40¾c March. Oats quiet at 30@34½c. Rye inactive at 66c. Whisky steady at $1.06. Pork lower; $16.00@16.75, latter for job lots; $16.65 bid March. Bulk meats active for car lots; 6@6½@8¾c for clear rib and clear; 7¾@8c for sugar cured. Bacon firm at 7¾@8¾@9¾c. Lard held higher; 11c asked; 10¾c bid cash; 10¾c bid March.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 8.—Spirits petroleum 11½d.

ANTWERP, February 8.—Refined petroleum 47.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Cotton dull at 6⅝@6 13-16c; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000. Corn firmer; No. 1 California white wheat average 10s 5d@10s 8d; club 10s 8@9s 2d; red western spring 10s 6@10s 9d; winter 10s 8@9s 11d. Flour 24s@25s. Corn 29s@29s 6d. Oats 19s@20s. Barley 31s 8. Refined petroleum 10½@10½d; spirits 10½d. Pork 67½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1.40@1.50. Corn in good demand at 41@42c. Oats strong and higher at 36@37c. Rye firm at 70@80c. Barley inactive; good to prime fall 60@65c. Pork firm at $16.40 seller February. Lard quiet; steam $10.50@11; kettle 11@11½. Bulk meats firm; shoulders dull at 6¼@6½c; short rib 8.@8.75; short clear 9c. Bacon dull at 7¾@8 8¾@9¾@9¾@10c. Whisky dull and drooping; $1.03. Butter firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Flour dull; super $4.37½; extra $4.75; Minnesota $5.25@7.37½. Wheat in limited demand and light supply; red $1.50; amber $1.53@1.55; white $1.55@1.60. Rye in active; Pennsylvania 75c; Western 74@75c. Barley. Corn steady; yellow 56c; white 55½c; sales at 54@56c; February; steam 54½c. Oats firm; white 38c; mixed and mixed 37@37½c. Whisky: western $1.09.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—Cotton firm; not quoted. Flour dull; family $4.50@5.00. Wheat dull; amber $1.50; white $1.30. Corn steady; white 42c; mixed 41c. Rye quiet at 80c. Pork steady at $16.50. Bacon dull; clear rib sides 7¾@8c. Lard dull at 12@12½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.03.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 8.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn fairly active; western mixed 47@47½c. Oats unchanged. Rye firm at 76@77½c. Chevressed 13½@13¾c. Provisions unchanged. Butter dull and steady; western 23@26c. Sugar firm and Coffee unchanged. Whisky steady at $1.06.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.42½; No. 2 $1.34; No. 3 $1.25. Corn steady; No. 2 50c. Oats firm; No. 2 34c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1 71½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring February 76½c; No. 3 36½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 8.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; white Michigan $1.48; amber Michigan $1.51; No. 2 amber $1.35; No white Michigan $1.45; No. 3 red $1.35; rejected $1.11¾. Corn quiet; high mixed 44½c; low mixed 43½c; rejected 41½c. Oats firm; No. 2 33¾; white 41½c; rejected 31c.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 8.—Flour unchanged. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 62½@63c. Oats dull; No. 2 white 42@42½c; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed 41@41 54c; rejected 42@43c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 8.—Cotton firm at 12c; sales 709 bales; receipts 1,600 bales; shipments 1,600 bales. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 8.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1.39; No. 2 $1.33; No. 1 white Michigan $1.42; extra white Michigan $1.46.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Beeves: receipts 1,890 head, making 3,970 for three days, against 4,380 for the week; prices for the week 3@4c lower than the same as yesterday, with a little more activity to trade. Sheep: receipts 3,100 head, making 7,060 reported for three days, against 6,220 last week; prices a fraction higher; ordinary to very good sheep 4¾@6½c; prime and extra 6¾@7¾c. Calves: offer for the week 1,300 head; veals 5@6½c; medium wool of 116 lbs., and the inside price for coarse Illinois sheep of 95 lbs. Swine: receipts 1,720 head, making 3,570 for the week, against 5,120 for the same time last week; four car loads sold alive at $6,70.

BUFFALO, February 8.—Cattle: receipts 510 head, 10 cars for the week 3,432 cars; market for fresh arrivals through consignments; 21 car loads held for shipment, which leaves the yards bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 800 head; 5 cars for the week 30 800 head; market slow; sales of only 1 car, western sheep, at 5½c, $4,70; 2 cars unsold. Hogs: receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 7,600; market for the week 10c lower than the same last week; market more active at low prices; supply in excess of the demand; sales 4 cars fair to good Yorkers at $6,75@6,85; 1 car fair to choice at $6,90; 1 car choice at $7; 1 car fair to choice at $6,75, mainly at $6,80; 4 cars light and 3 cars heavy unsold.

CHICAGO, February 7.—Cattle: receipts 5,600 head; shipments 3,000; market active, steady and firm; cows $3,20@3,50; common to good stock steers $2,75@3,80; feeders $3,90@4,10; choice to extra shipping $4,20@4,60; hogs: receipts 12,000 head; shipments 2,400; market weak; 5@10c lower, except for heavie t; light $6,35@6,45; rough to good heavy $6,25@6,40; good to choice heavy shipping $6,50@6,75; extra assorted $6,80. Sheep: receipts 1,000; market steady; sales at $2,45@2 80.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Hogs better; packing $5,75@6,10; extra heavy $6,15@6,25. Cattle: receipts 1,000; market closed to-day steady; $5,25@5,60; good to prime $4,60@5,12½; light $4@4,25.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Hogs steady; common and light, fair to good, light $6,30@6,70; packing $6,20@6,40; heavy butchers' $6,50@6,75.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 7.—Hogs steady at $5,70@6; receipts 1,200 head.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cotton firm at 12¾@12¾c; futures closed firm; March 12 15-16@12 31-32c; April 12⅝; May 12 9-16c; June 12 15-32c.

SAVANNAH, February 8.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 949 bales; gross 956; sales 1,000; stock 31,000. Great Britain, 1,771; coastwise 61.

GALVESTON, February 8.—Cotton: holders generally 12¾c higher; middlings 12@12¼c; net receipts 2,402 bales; sales 361; exports coastwise 1,156.

CHARLESTON, February 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 419 bales; sales 500; exports to continent 2,460.

MOBILE, February 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12c; net receipts 2,136 bales; sales 1,000; exports coastwise 643.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—5 bbls apples, W J Caskey; 1 car staves, F Kober; 1 do, Graham & Co; 1 do, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 do, A Mack; 10 bbls whisky, J Fahrer; 5 do, H Evert; 13 tubs butter, Head, C & Co; 5 do, Vangorder & Bro; 1 car hay, H J McCandless; 1 do, Smith, S A & Co; 2 do, E F Havey; 1 bdl moulding, Young & Bro; 2 bxs sundries, Seibert & Berg; 3 bbls oatmeal, J Henderson & Bro; 1 bag 3 bxs, Mc Cleave & Co; 1 bbl, Arbuckles & Co; 1 hhd tobacco, T W & J Barker; 2 bxs moulds, Maul & G; 5 tcrs hams, J Porterfield; 15 bbls whisky, J J Specht & Co; 2 do, P Hamburger; 15 pkgs 3 feet, F & J Heiss; 11 sacks rags, McCullough & S; lot bulk corn, E B Mahood; 35 bbls flour, 30 bags do, Langenheim & S; 1 car 6 hay, Elwood & McC.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—82 bbls oil, Fahe, A & Co; 3 do, Bruce & P; 15 do, Hamilton & Co; 4 cars 2 stone P Allen; 1 do bbls, H F Edwards; 1 do fish, J Wilson & Son; 1 do, Haworth & D; 2 bxs do, E H Welsh; 340 bbls paper, Pittsburgh Bro; 92 bbls do, H W & Co; 1 car lumber, Walker Bro; 20 bxs ware, Lindsay, S & Co; 12 pails tobacco, H Dalmyer; 20 cases matches, Arbuckles & Co; 1 do do, T Brady & Co; 2 cars coal, Wark, L S Layton; 7 do, M W Sackett; 2 cars oats, J G Miller; 19 bbls beats, 5 tubs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 46 bbls apples, Brierley Bros; 10 do, W S Clark; 6 do cider, J C Haffum; 35 do molasses, C Atwell & Co; 27 pkgs eggs and butter, Head & McE; 4 do eggs, J Dash; 1 do, Head, C & Co; 7 tubs turkeys, J H Lee; 20 bbls starch, Eagle Cotton Mills; 25 kgs p feet, W B Hays; 3 bbls f fish, B Palpress.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—8 bbls pears, W Cooper; 25 bf-bbls pickles, Carter Bros; 50 bxs soap 2 cars flour, T C Jenkins; 2 do, R W McConnell; 1do, J C Brownlee; 25 bxs soap, Watt, L & Co; 10 bbls o meal, Haworth & D; 30 bbls liquor, J Morrison; 1 car feed 50 bgs do, H Schneebach; 1 car oats 25 bxs starch, Langenheim & S; 1 car corn, J A McKee; 1 bbl butter 1 bbl eggs, Wilbert & W; 2 do, J H Loh; 4 do 31 pkgs butter, Graf Bro; 13 bxs do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 bbl onions 1 do eggs, Caskey, B & Co; 1 do, Peabody, H & Co; 44 sks rags, McCullough & S; 27 bbls syrup, Dilworth Bro; 6 bdls hides 1 bbl tallow, A Weil.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 1 pkg butter, Hahn Bro; 1 do, J Herbert; 2 do, H Lemke; 1 do, E Clark; 1 car oats, S Lamb & Co; 5 bbls flour, J Cuddeback; 1 car h iron, S B Thompson; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do corn, J A Thompson; 1 do hay, G Graf; 1 do hay, G Morrison; 1 do coal, Graff, H & Co; 2 cars e ware, J Reno; 2 cases eggs, J McClurg; 1 car bark, A & J Groezinger; 3 bbls beans, 3 do d apples, C Sauer; 1 car k ware, S J Cripps.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—76 cars coal, N Y & O Co; 40 do, Armstrong, D & Co; 21 do Sable Coal Co; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 do lumber, Penna R R Co; 1 do, D O Cunningham; 21 sks beans, Voigt, M & Co; 4 bbls molasses, Bryce, Bushfield Bro; lot furniture, Hanteman & Co; 80 bbls whisky, H L Taylor.

OILS, &c.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

REFINERS OF

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For Export and Home Consumption.

Illuminating Oils S. W. of 110, 120, 130 and 150 deg; Head Light Oil 175 deg., Benzine, Rhodium, etc. General Office,

Corner of Seventh and Duquesne Way.

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HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

Northeast to southeast winds, rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, colder, partly cloudy weather, are indicated for to-day.

The Battle of the Boys.

About five o'clock last evening over one hundred boys engaged in a stone fight on Washington avenue, Allegheny. During the fight several of them fired pistols, but fortunately no one was hurt. Officers Richards, Crone and Rally made a raid upon them and succeeded in capturing two of them, and lodged them in the lock-up. They will have a hearing to-day. Officer Crone arrested two of the boys, but the relatives of one of them rescued him from the officer.

Amusements.

"Dan'l Druce" at the Opera House again this evening. Next week Boucicault in "The Shaughran."

At Library Hall to-night Gangero's Royal Yeddo Japs give a performance.

The sale of seats for the entertainment by the Gounod Club next week commences at Hale's on Monday.

Extensive preparations are being made for the Foster Serenader's Concert next Friday night.

Not Heard From Yet.

Mr. Wm. H. Copeland, of Allegheny, who disappeared very mysteriously on the 21st of last November, is as yet unheard from. His friends supposed that he had, perhaps, gone to visit some relative in the West, but after communicating with them found that he was not there. Every effort has been made to ascertain his whereabouts, but thus far they have proven unsuccessful. They now offer a reward for any information in regard to his whereabouts. Anyone knowing of him can leave word with J. K. Moorehead, No. 92 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or at the Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny.

Monongahela Wharf.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee organized yesterday afternoon by the election of Mr. Kemler as chairman. It was decided to meet on the 5th of each month at 7:30 P. M.

Wharfmaster Jacobs reported the following for January:

	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*
North Side	$ 526 65	$465 94
South Side	428 00	62 88
Total	$1,054 65	$528 77

It was decided to ask for an appropriation of $2,700 for the North Side wharf, and $1,000 for the South Side.

A decided compliment was paid to Wharfmaster Jacobs, it being stated that he had been attentive to duty, and collected more than it was ever thought the wharf would realize.

Adjourned.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1877.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee Before the Sub-Finance Committee.

The Sub-Committee on Appropriations of the City Finance Committee, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of Mr. James Little as Chairman. The basis for making appropriations was discussed, after which the Committee from the Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Meyran, Hallman and Keating, appeared and entered into a discussion with the members of the committee relative to reducing the appropriations for the coming year, but advanced no new ideas as to the manner of said reduction, beyond that which the committee had already thoroughly discussed and decided upon. After instructing the several officials as relative to preparing the proper data upon which to base the calculations for the appropriations, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chair, when the proper data is ready.

ONE TRAMP RULL-DOZED.

A Man Who Wasn't Sick and Didn't Want Medicine.

On Wednesday afternoon a tramp, who was ailing with some disease, called at the Allegheny Mayor's office and requested permission to remain in the lock-up over night, which was granted. City Physician Cole was also summoned to attend him, and on his prescription a large bottle of medicine was obtained. The tramp was then placed in one of the cells. Soon after that another tramp, a German who could not understand English, was also granted permission to remain over night, and he was placed in the vagrant's room, back of the cells. At nine o'clock when the day and night police changed, one of the detectives placed the bottle of medicine in turnkey Askey's hands and told him to give the sick tramp some of the medicine pretty soon, and told him where the sick one was, but he did not notice, or failed to hear the latter part of the instructions. Soon after, he, in company with Chief Ross, took the medicine and went into the vagrants' room, supposing the old German was the sick man, and roused him up. They then offered him the medicine, but he refused to take it, and when they insisted that he should take it he again declined. They then told him he began to think he was an old fool, and if he didn't want to get well he could be as sick as he wanted to. The old German could not understand a word of English, or that stuff; perhaps it was poison. The officer then retired, and yesterday morning the old tramp made haste to leave there as soon as the doors were opened, probably with a bad opinion of the Allegheny policemen. The sick tramp slept pretty well during the night and was yesterday removed to the Poor House by Clerk McGonigle.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Resolutions Looking Toward Retrenchment and Reform.

The meeting of the citizens' committee yesterday afternoon was a very quiet one. After the meeting had been called to order Mr. W. E Johnston offered the following:

Resolved, That when we adjourn we adjourn till Thursday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, to await the action of the two political conventions. Adopted.

Mr. Beymer presented the following, which Mr. Negley had prepared but was not present to offer:

WHEREAS, The tax roll of this city has been increasing in a fearful ratio, and in all probability the citizens will be called upon to pay from one-fifth to one-fourth of an advance over that of last year; and

WHEREAS, If some effectual remedy is not applied at once to cure this reckless and prodigal waste of the people's substance that has prevailed for years, it must inevitably result in the general bankruptcy and destruction of all our commercial and manufacturing interests; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the honest conviction of the Citizen's Committee that in order to avert this threatened calamity, it is the plain duty of all who have interest in the welfare of our city to meet in their respective wards, at the primary meetings of the two political parties, called for Saturday evening, February 10th, and Monday evening, February 12th, to nominate for Select Council, persons of undoubted integrity and ability, and entitled to the full confidence and respect of the community; and also, at the proper time, give them their undivided support, thereby rendering their earnest determination to have existing abuses corrected.

Adopted, and then the committee adjourned to meet in accordance with Mr. Johnston's resolution.

SUGGESTIONS.

Names Mentioned for Office in the Two Cities.

The Republicans of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, made the following suggestions last evening: For Select Council—Samuel Morrow; for School Director (two to nominate)—George Linderman, Wm. Davies, Hugh McMasters, Jacob Keebler, Geo. W. Backofen.

The citizens of the Thirteenth ward, Allegheny (Troy Hill), last evening suggested the following ticket: Assessor (one to elect)—Joseph Lofink, Geo. F. Peter. School Directors—For three years, E. Mangold, J. A. Asgeyr; for two years, Philip Oitel, James B. Stewart; for one year, Edward Foerster, Z Moore. Election Assessor (one to elect)—Engel Schneider, R. Campbell. Inspectors (two to elect)—John Bohlen, Peter Roth, David Weise. Constable—Val Gentling.

The Republicans of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, will hold their suggestion meeting for ward officers in the Grant street school house this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.

At a citizens meeting held in Staley's Hall, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, the following names were suggested as suitable persons to be voted for at the coming election: Select Council—Wm. Eberhard, Frederick Woelfel; Common Council—Jacob Schauer; School Directors—George Roesch, John Hasley, John Best, Peter Hild, John Kirchofer, Fred. Helm, Jos. Huckenstein, A. Meckleburg, And'w Hoehn, Henry Mental; Assessor—Valentine Baker, Andrew Arent; Assistant Assessor—Peter Tower, Christ. Groshanpt, Fred. Staley; Judge of Election—J. Blind, Ch. Rinekauf, Paul Thoma, Wm. Kutcher, Frank Hopf; Inspector of Election—Jacob Gruber, Fred. Grather; Minority Inspector—Wm. H. Spielmeyer, Ed. Mendle; Directors of Poor—Valentine Baker; Constable—L. Barberich, Wendell Miller.

A resolution was adopted requesting Councilmen not to enter any party caucus for the nomination of city officers; also, instructing them to do all in their power to reduce the salaries of city officers and all other expenses of the city government.

Boston Brown Bread, fresh twice a week, at 18 Fifth avenue.

ABANDONED.

The Intermediate Prison Project in Allegheny Temporarily Given Up.

The Board of Prison Inspectors met yesterday morning at the Western Penitentiary and decided to abandon for the present the idea of making an intermediate prison out of the Reform School buildings at Wood's Run. The members of the Board who visited Harrisburg in behalf of the project reported that they were courteously received by the Governor and the members of the Legislature, and that by invitation they appeared before the Committee on Appropriations and explained to the members of the same, the nature and character of the Annex bill, and recommended its favorable consideration. This report was accepted, and the Board adopted the following preamble and resolution, which are self explanatory:

WHEREAS, Many of the citizens of Allegheny have remonstrated against, and are still persistently opposing, the passage of the bill now before the Legislature inaugurating an intermediate prison; and,

WHEREAS, The members of this board, although still adhering to their first convictions of the great importance of taking this forward step in prison discipline, yet hesitate to press this bill through the Legislature against the express wishes of these their fellow citizens; therefore

Resolved, That, for the present, we shall arrest the progress of the said bill and withdraw the same from the Committee on Appropriations, to which it has been referred with the hope that at some future time our favorite scheme for benefiting and alleviating the condition of our more promising prisoners, may be successfully accomplished, although in that event Pennsylvania will have to take her place in the rear, instead of the advance, in this noble purpose of reform.

A HOPE FOR GREEN.

The District Attorney Recommends the Commutation of His Sentence to Imprisonment for Life.

There is now strong probability that Green, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of his half-brother, Marshall, at Mansfield over a year ago, will not be required to expiate his crime on the gallows, but that his sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life. The ground of this hope is the disposition on the part of everyone in authority having a say in the matter to avoid the death penalty wherever there is the slightest reason for so doing, and in this case they will have not only an excuse for such action, but a strong reason why the sentence should be commuted. Yesterday District Attorney Montooth received a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Pardons, informing him that the board requested his views on the matter as to whether, in his opinion, any reason existed for the interference of that body in the matter. The District Attorney promptly replied urging upon the board the commutation of the sentence, giving his reasons therefor at length, which, in substance was, that in his opinion, there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a verdict of murder in the first degree. This opinion is not based upon the evidence alone as adduced in court, but from observations made by himself at the scene of the murder, which he visited a few days after the commission of the crime.

With such a statement as this, coming from the source it does, it would seem impossible for the Board of Pardons to do anything else than recommend to the Governor that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life.

A BRIGHT BOY.

But One Who Has Too Much Life About Him.

Mayor McCarthy has a singular case to decide upon to-day. It is that of a boy fourteen years old, named Arthur Crouse. The boy's story as he tells it, and which, so far as his proceedings in America are concerned, is corroborated in every particular by the persons whose names are mentioned, is as follows: His father and mother were natives of Vienna, where Arthur was born. Soon after his birth his parents went to London, where they lived for ten years, until his father died, when his mother moved back to Vienna. Arthur became restless, not liking life in Vienna, and started to go back to London. On the cars on his way to the coast, he met a young man who had been studying music in the Conservatory of Music at Vienna. This young man took a liking to Arthur, and telling him that his father was a wealthy planter over here near New Orleans, induced Arthur to come to America instead, inviting him to come to New Orleans and he would get him employment. Before leaving the continent Arthur got a letter from the Prussian Consul, Mr. Rothschilds to August Belmont in New York. Arriving in the latter city and presenting the letter Belmont immediately gave him a position in his banking house, which is a branch of the Paris Rothschilds. He remained there for several months, giving general satisfaction, when he suddenly left without cause and went to the Centennial. There he got employment with the Turkish Bazaar, and remained until the close of the Centennial when he came to this city (in November) on his way to New Orleans. Not having money to take him any further, he applied at the office of one of the business men on Smithfield street for employment, saying the Mayor had sent him, which was not correct. The gentleman, finding Arthur to be unusually bright and intelligent, procured him a boarding-house and gave him the run of his office. After being there a short time the gentleman discovered to his surprise that Arthur, in addition to speaking English perfectly, could also speak French, German and Hungarian with equal fluency. He therefore gave him employment, and made much of him. But Arthur's restless disposition, an superabundance of vitality, as well as keen sense of humor, led him to continually annoy the other clerks by playing practical jokes upon them. For instance, one evening two or three clerks were busily engaged writing at a desk, when the gas suddenly went out. They were greatly astonished at the phenomenon until it was found to be one of Arthur's tricks. He had tied a string to the valve carried it back where it would not be noticed, but where he could reach it, and pulling it shut off the gas. At another time being outside he sent a note in to one of the clerks by a boy asking for the loan of half-a-dollar, as he was going to New Orleans. The clerk refused to give the boy the money, whereupon he handed him another note which said "Go to the D—l, you ——." The clerk was naturally wroth, and wanted to know of the boy why he hadn't given both notes at once. He answered that Arthur had told him to give him the first note and then if the clerk refused to loan the money to hand him the second. Arthur also gave an appropriate nickname to not only all the clerks, but to every customer that entered. He never did anything bad, but finally his tricks became so annoying that the business man was constrained to hand him over to the Mayor. His Honor will dispose of the case to-day, but unless there is a law to punish innocent mischief and precocious intelligence, he can do nothing with him.

M. Swartzwelder, Esq., last evening had a long talk with Arthur in the cell that he occupied in the Central Station. Mr. Swartzwelder thinks he is one of the most astonishingly bright and intelligent boys he ever met. It is expected that he will be taken charge of to-day by some persons interested in him.

Legal Notes.

THE will of Michael Ribel, late of Allegheny City, was filed for probate in the Register's office yesterday. It is dated December 31, 1875, and decedent's wife, Mrs. Susanna Ribel is appointed executrix.

CHARLES HARTMAN, JR., filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday against John Schefstal and James Brown, Controller of Allegheny City, to restrain the latter from paying orders drawn by the former, for money due the firm of Hartman & Scheitzel. The firm had a contract for grading and paving a street in the city of Allegheny, and the work amounted to $14,000. He alleges that his partner has been drawing orders on the Controller for the liquidation of his private indebtedness, and asks that the firm be dissolved and a receiver appointed. A preliminary injunction was issued.

To Housekeepers.

The moral effect of decorating the walls of a room by covering them with a bright and cheerful paper is productive of present pleasure and life long benefits to the family. It is an absurdity to expect evenness of temper or cheerfulness of disposition from the inmates of a room of which the paper is bleak, somber and repulsive. And as the season approaches when the work of paper hanging will be in order, we would ask the attention of housewives to the fact that Messrs. J. P. Diehl & Son have opened a new wall paper store at 175 Liberty street, second door above Sixth (old St. Clair), where they will display a fresh assortment of great variety and style of goods in their line, at prices which must be popular and satisfactory. The Messrs. Diehl & Son have had many years of experience in this line of goods, in the reputable house of W. P. Marshall, and therefore come to the business with a full knowledge of what is necessary to offer their customers as to quality, style and price. Step into the new store—examine their goods of fresh appearance, attractiveness in design and beauty of finish, and do not fear but that the prices will suit your pocket, as the goods must suit your taste.

The great apostle drew a distinction when he spoke of milk for babes and strong meat for men. Had he been writing in our times of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap, he would have indicated no such difference. This soap is equally delightful and useful for men, women and children, and no infant or bath room should be without it. It is not artificially scented, but pure, sweet and reliable.

THE TEETOTALLERS.

Record of Yesterday's Doings of the Murphy Army—The Reformer in the Fifth Avenue Church—Meetings in and Out of the City.

Mr. Murphy was present at the noon meeting, yesterday, which was replete with interest. A feature of these meetings that gives additional solemnity to them, are the requests for prayers. Among those sent in yesterday were: A wife for her husband, that he may sign the pledge; a sister for a brother who has not yet signed; a mother for two sons—one who had signed and one who had not—that they may both become Christains; a wife for her husband, that he may become a follower of Christ, and that he may return home; a wife and children for a father that he may sign; a lady for two brothers; a gentleman that he may be able to keep the pledge. Prayer in accordance with the requests was made by Rev. L. McGuire, of Arch street, Allegheny. A number of the reformed gave their testimony. During the progress of the meeting, Mrs. Hyatt, the Quaker lady who spoke at Library Hall last Sunday evening, arose and said that after visiting the church she learned that women were not allowed to speak in the church. She had prayed over the matter, and felt it was her duty to say something.

Rev. W. H. Phipps jumped to his feet and said he was one of the trustees of the church, and that he would take the responsibility of allowing her to address the meeting.

This announcement was received with evidences of approbation. Mrs. Hyatt said her heart was in the movement, and her constant prayer was for its success. She thought it was God's work, and His hand could be seen in it. She was sorry she could not make a more extended address, but the time for dismissal had arrived.

Mr. Murphy announced that he would be at the "old home" every night this week; he would attend no churches, and hoped his friends would not ask him to go elsewhere. He wanted to spend the next ten days in organizing, then visit his children, after which he will return to this city and put his whole soul into the work of organization.

At the meeting in the same church last night aisles and seats alike were occupied, and many persons were unable to gain admittance. The meeting was opened by singing, "I am coming, Lord," after which Mr. Murphy read the 23d chapter of Isaiah. D. I. K. Rine led in prayer. Singing—"Come to the Savior."

Mr. Murphy said he was very glad to be at the "Old Home" again, and able to get up. There were many men who would sign the pledge if their wives would let them do so, but they have their medicine chest at home, and instead of calling in a physician, go to the secret physician—Alcohol. There, doing so, stand in their own light. Some men are afraid to go forward to sign the pledge, for fear some of their friends would see them. Why some men were not converted in this wonderful work was their own fault, and it was doubtful if they ever would be. You moderate drinkers, he said, are on the same road that I was. Do not allow this great charmer to bind you as I was, but in all the dignity of your manhood break the chains that bind you and give your hearts to Christ.

Song, "Hallelujah, 'tis done."

Mr. D. I. K. Rine said: I don't know, beloved friends, a time in this great movement when there was a greater need of prayer. Some of us are passing through an ordeal now, only to which the Board of Trade are experiencing it. Now is the time to humble ourselves more than ever under the mighty hand of God. There's light breaking beyond. May the Lord help us. "Hold the Fort" was then sung, and an invitation given to sign the pledge, which was done by quite a large number.

Mr. Murphy then gave a humorous and satirical account of "the good times we used to have."

A gentleman arose in the audience and said if Mr. Murphy would give him a reason why a man who signed the pledge in 1841 and kept it, should sign again, he would do so. He thought that perhaps by signing he would influence others to do the same, and went forward amid much applause.

Mrs. Lincoln, at Mr. Murphy's request sang "Stay With me To-night." The audience were so well pleased with it that they insisted on the little lady singing again, and she responded by singing "That will be Heaven for me."

D. W. Radebaugh made a touching and manly address. Short speeches were made, also, by Mr. Thomas, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Joseph R. Hunter, Mr. S. Reed Johnson, Mr. S. T. Paisley, and Dr. Sutton.

The meeting was an eminently satisfactory one in every respect.

NEAR AND ABOUT.

Rev. Boyer's church, on Fulton street, near Centre avenue, was again crowded to its utmost capacity last evening. Mr. P. C. Abbott presided. The first speaker was Mr. Frank Pryor, who entertained the audience for about half an hour. Other addresses were made by John D. Bailey, Esq., Geo D. Barry, Rev. Boyer, John Steel, Louis Geary, Mr. Laughlin, Col. Dawson, and others. During the past four weeks nearly 600 persons have signed the pledge in this church.

Another grand temperance rally was held last evening in the First Methodist church, Allegheny, the pastor, Rev. Colhouer, presiding. Mr. Francis Murphy opened the meeting in one of his eloquent speeches, and urged the importance of every one's assistance in this great temperance movement. He was followed by Wm. Hill, J. H. Campbell, Mr. Shellabarger and Rev. McGuire, of the Arch street M. E. church. The exercises were interspersed with appropriate music, and quite a number signed the pledge.

There was a full congregation out last night at the M. E. church (Rev. Synder) East Liberty. The meeting was conducted by John P. Reed. After singing, reading of the Scriptures and prayer, Mr. Reed made a few remarks and then introduced Gilbert M. McMasters, Esq., as the first speaker of the evening. He said: This desolating, destructive vice of intemperance was sent with a wider commission for evil upon the world than any other which has cursed the race. I am not sure but that it is the masterpiece of the arch fiend who wrought the ruin of the race. We read nowhere in all the history of the antediluvian world of this devastating vice, but from the day that Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine and was drunken, to his own disgrace and the cursing of his offspring, down to the present hour, in these ends of the earth this vice has gone into all lands and peoples and kindreds and tongues under the whole Heavens, and has blasted by its withering blight myriads of homes, and to-night is causing deeper anguish and woe than pioneer could paint or poet's most vivid and eloquent describe. How to stay this tide, this mighty wave of evil, is the question. God in his providence has brought to our midst a man, who, as far as we can see, is a chosen vessel to accomplish great things in this behalf. Much has been done in the last two months, but there is much more yet to occupy. We come to-night to you pleading with you that you come with the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the Mighty. The best of us have sinned long, but under the blood stained banner of the cross we can win the day. We present you a pledge of total abstinence that any honest man or woman can stand upon; it is wide enough, long enough, strong enough for all to stand upon. You must all of you be on one side or the other; there is no middle ground.

Mr. J. H. Towle followed Mr. McMasters in an earnest address. Mr. Carson also spoke at some length. Over 700 signers have been obtained in this church.

At a Murphy meeting held at "Hamilton Hall," East End, last night, the hall was filled to repletion, and devotional exercises Dr. N. McClarren conducted the meeting and in a noble appeal impressed upon the minds of the audience the necessity of their help in this glorious movement.

Richard Ennis was then introduced and made an earnest appeal to the young folks.

James H. Conway then spoke for half an hour, using sound, logical argument, and urged with great force the claims of total abstinence in our midst. The speaker was interrupted at times with tremendous applause. This was the most glorious meeting that has yet been held in Hamilton Hall. Over 70 names were added to the pledge and went home happy. The speakers were cordially entertained at the residences of Dr. McClarren and Jared M. Brush, a prominent candidate for Mayor.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

A correspondent says: Another temperance meeting was held Wednesday night in the First Presbyterian church, East Liverpool, Ohio. The house was so crowded that standing room was at a premium. The people are fully awakened and are putting forth their best efforts to reclaim fallen men. Capt. Shanstelt and M. B. McCary are getting in their work. God is blessing their efforts. Over 100 signed the pledge. The roll now foots up over 700. The temperance committee is about to organize a branch of the Y. M. T. U. Prayer meetings are held daily between 12 M. and 1 P. M. All rejoice here in the great work.

NEW CUMBERLAND, Feb. 6, 1877.

Another Murphy meeting was held in this city last night by Messrs. Van, Feldkamp and Denny. The meeting was conducted by W. P. Van, who opened the meeting with an eloquent address, which was well received. He was followed by John K. Feldkamp, George McGaffick, and others. Mr. Daniel Denney assisted the choir with several fine solos. Two hundred and sixty signatures were obtained to the pledge. H.

A very pleasant meeting was held at Milltown, on the A. V. R. R., on Tuesday evening. Captain J. H. Elliott was the first speaker, and made an effective and feeling address. He was followed by Mr. Rippey in a short but pointed speech. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and seventy-eight signatures were obtained. Other meetings will be held in the same place.

On Saturday and Sunday last Murphy temperance meetings were held in the M. E. Church, Wellsville, under the direction of Messrs. Dunbar and Stringer. The church was so crowded that an overflow meeting had to be held in Uncle Joe's church, which was also filled. Addresses were made by Dr. J. P. Scott, Col. Joseph Reed and David Caller. 169 signed the pledge during the two meetings.

Murphy temperance meetings have been held in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, during the week. Rev. W. G. Taylor conducted these meetings, and Dr. J. P. Scott, Charles Cable, Alonzo Miller, Jno. T. Miller, John Jolly, Robert French and F. E. Edelbutte made addresses.

A Murphy temperance meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Methodist church at Vanport, Beaver county. Dr. J. P. Scott was in charge, and Col. Joseph Reed, David Caller, George Hemphill and F. E. Edelbutte made addresses. Pryt. McCargo, of this city, was present and spoke. The meeting was a success and many signed the pledge.

A Union gospel temperance meeting was held on Thursday evening in the United Brethren church, Industry, Beaver county. Mr. John Rising, opened the meeting with the usual devotional exercises, and afterwards took charge of the meeting. Messrs. Rising, Marker, Hart, Ewing, Ryder, Johnson, Michaels, Johnston, Ammond, Ingle, Abor and Lewis made addresses. Wm. Jackson and Robert D. Dalzell, of this city, also spoke.

The temperance work in Freedom still goes on with unabated vigor. A very large meeting was held there last night, conducted by Prof. J. K. Creighton. Capt. G. H. Shanafelt gave a very interesting account of his own experience as a drinker, and was followed by Mr. Creighton in an earnest appeal to the moderate drinkers. At the close of the meeting a Y. M. C. T. U. was organized with a full set of officers. Fifteen were added to the list of signers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

An overflow meeting will be held in the Methodist church, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, ("Brimstone corner") this evening. Excellent speakers will be present.

A meeting of the friends of temperance will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the German M. E. church, corner of Ohio street and Union avenue, Allegheny, at which able speakers in German and English will be present to make addresses.

Another Murphy temperance meeting will be held on Saturday next in the M. E church, Manor station, Westmoreland county. Messrs. Carleton and Campbell will be present from this city.

The fifth of the series of railroader's meetings will be held in the First M. E. church, Fifth avenue, under the direction of Mr. John Young, of Sharpsburg, at three o'clock. Mr. Robert D. Dalzell and others will address the meeting.

Murphy temperance meetings will be held in Hookstown, Beaver county, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Mr. Robert D. Dalzell and Wm. Jackson will make speeches.

George Hall, F. X. Burns, Wm. Hill, Samuel C. Frier, J. E. Patterson and Thos. L. McClelland will be among the speakers at Dr. Swift's church, Arch street, Allegheny, this evening.

Bear With Them.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

There never was an enterprise that did not meet with some opposition, and it would be strange indeed if this soul-saving influence that is sweeping over our city under the leadership of Francis Murphy did not have its opponents from some source. But truth is greater than fiction, and this is truth that I have not been for a saloon, dealer or a saloon keeper that has raised one word of remonstrance against this grand work,—and this is more than can be said with regard to many of the would-be dictators of the work. Some of the dear men who have signed the pledge, and are trying to lead a better life and aid others in the way, are met with opposition like this, "O, well, it will only last till Murphy goes away." I would sooner hear one other man talk, I have no faith in him," and a thousand other such remarks which are calculated to break up the good purpose of many a poor erring one. Let us practice the faith that Murphy preaches, and we will not have time to criticise the conduct of others.

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray dont forget your own;
Remember, those who live in houses of glass,
Should seldom throw a stone.

If we have nothing else to do
Than talk of the one who sin,
'Tis better to commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.

Some may have faults—and who has not?
The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of another plan,
And find it works full well,
Try my own defects to cure,
Ere other's faults I tell.

And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own conviction ought to be
The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we begin
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm a word may do
To those we little know.

Remember, curses, sometimes, like
Our chickens, "come at home."
Don't prate of other's faults until
We have none of our own.

—*E. C. Craft.*

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions and Resolutions—Reports of Committees—The Chief of Police Asked to Report to the Controller.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

Select Council met at 8 o'clock, and the roll being called the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Brown, Reilstein, Biber, Cochran, Callery, Chambers, Drum, Eberhardt, Hartman, Kreilling, Lindsay, Lorbes, McKelvey, Omsbaer, Rea, Slack, Sweeney, Wagner, W. Speer, Jas. P. Speer, Voegily, Wilhelm, Welte, Woolsey and President Patterson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. McKELVEY presented a resolution fixing the places for holding the elections in the three election districts of the First ward. Passed. C. C. concurring.

Mr. BLACK, a petition for numbering the houses on Sandusky street. Referred.

Also, a communication from Prof. Langley asking the city to enter into an agreement with him to allow him to furnish the city with the correct time. Referred.

Mr. EBERHARD, a communication from John C. McCombs, Esq., asking the city to refund 5 cents a day illegally witheld from certain policemen for a length of time. Referred.

Also, a petition from several parties asking for a reduction of their water tax. Referred.

Mr. SWEENY, a petition asking for the reduction of the water tax on hotels and saloons in the city. Referred.

Mr. REA, a petition for gas lamps on Howard street. Referred.

Mr. CHAMBERS, a petition from Mrs. W. Cooke asking Councils to allow her damages for injury done to her property by the improvement of Howard street. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SLACK, chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the report of that committee. Received.

The following papers accompanied the report:

Monthly statement of the Controller of the receipts and expenditures of the city during the month of January. Received.

Controller's report showing the expenditures of the city during the past month to have been $23,449.09. Report received and several bills ordered to be paid.

Ordinance authorizing the levying of taxes and making the appropriations to meet the expenses of the city government during the present year. Referred back to be printed, as were several other papers submitted.

Mr. VOEGTLY, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented a profile of the grade of Fremont alley. Approved.

Also, report of Viewers on changing the grade of McClure avenue. Referred back to the committee.

Also, a petition from P. H. Goyer for vacation of a portion of South Canal street. Referred.

Mr. MCKELVEY, Chairman of the Park Committee, presented the report of that committee, accompanied by a draft of an act of Assembly providing for the levying of a tax for the redemption of Park Bonds, and an ordinance giving the committee full control of the parks. Report received, the ordinance referred back to be printed and draft of an act of Assembly approved.

Mr. OMSLAER, a petition asking Councils to purchase Herrs' Island bridge. Referred.

Mr. EBERHARD, a resolution directing the Controller to require a report from the Chief of Police as to the money collected by him for vechicle licenses, penalties and fees. Adopted. C. C. concurred.

Mr. SWEENEY, a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to put a box sewer on Hanover street, to the river. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing the Street Committee to notify the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad to put in a box sewer under their track, in the Ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. DRUM, a resolution giving the consent of Councils to the vacation of that part of Harrison street recently ordered to be widened. Referred.

On motion of Mr. SLACK, it was agreed to meet again on Monday night to consider the ordinance levying taxes and making appropriations.

Mr. CALLERY presented a resolution for a stone crossing on Sandusky street. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

JAS. HUNTER.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

Council met at 8 o'clock P. M., President Hunter in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. Blair, Born, Buente, Fairman, Fleck, Geasler, Gregg, Hughes, Hearlander, Johnston, Kredel, Lawrence, Long, Mercer, Mattern, McCarthy, Malley, Orr, Smith, Steffen, Stendell, Snaman, Wehner, Walker, Welch and President Hunter.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. OIR presented a petition from Bernard Gray, asking the city to compensate him for grading done in McClure township prior to its incorporation in the city. He graded a street for the city under contract, and when completed there was an offset at the city line of about eight feet, thus rendering the thoroughfare useless. He was then employed by the township authorities to grade it down, so that it could be traveled, and before he received his pay the township was taken into the city. The petition was referred.

Mr. KREDEL, a petition for the opening Virgin alley, Fourth ward. Referred.

Mr. WALKER, a resolution authorizing the extension of Union alley sewer to the Allegheny river. Referred.

Mr. HEARLANDER, a petition from the Crawford Manufacturing Company asking permission to construct an iron-clad building in the Eighth ward. Referred.

Mr. SNAMAN, an ordinance repealing an ordinance creating the office of Street Inspector. Referred.

Mr. LAWRENCE, a petition for the reduction of water tax on Fountain street. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. OIR presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. The report was received.

The resolution locating the extra hose carriage at the intersection of Ridge avenue and Rebecca street, Fifth ward, was taken up.

Mr. SNAMAN moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution, which motion prevailed.

Mr. BLAIR presented the report of the Committee on City Property, which was received.

The resolution authorizing the committee to let the contract for building the Second ward engine house to Robert McCain, at $6,100, was taken up.

Mr. OIR moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSTON raised the point of order that the matter had not been before the committee of this Council, that it was the action of the committee of Councils of 1876.

The President decided this point well taken, and the resolution was referred back to the committee.

Mr. LONG presented a petition from residents of Western avenue and Fulton street, relative to the scanty supply of water, asking that a larger supply pipe be placed on these thoroughfares. Referred.

Mr. SNAMAN presented a resolution for a flag stone crossing on Taggart street. Referred.

Mr. PARKHILL presented a petition for the roofing of the inner square of the Market House. Referred.

Adjourned.

BREVITIES.

·····The members of the Legislature will visit Morganza next week, February 17.

·····The report of the proceedings of the several Courts will be found on the second page of this issue.

·····It is said that an internal conflict in the Standard Oil Company is likely to disrupt that organization.

·····The money drawer of John Seilas' fruit store, No. 300 Liberty street, was robbed Wednesday night of $15.

·····Mrs. D. B. Oakes attended the meeting at Library Hall last Sunday evening, and lost a gold pin and chain worth $25.

·····Two local men, Messrs. Gourley and Main streets, Allegheny, Officer Long soon after captured him on Chestnut street with eleven of the brooms still in his possession, he having sold one. He was locked up for a hearing to-day.

·····To U. S. detectives Simpson B. Benson and G. B. Perkins, of Waterford, is awarded the credit of effecting the restoration of the $20,000 package lately stolen from the Treasury department at Washington. Mr. Perkins, who is in charge of the Pittsburgh district, has also been the main instrument in effecting the capture of the notorious counterfeiter Ogle.

·····Last evening two boys about sixteen years of age, who give their names as John St. John and Edward P. Miller, were arrested for jumping on a train which was in motion. On being searched at the lock-up a dirk knife was found on one of them, and the other one had two new butcher knives. At a hearing before Mayor Pillips they stated that they both belong in Bridgeport, Conn., and that they had left home without the permission of their parents. The Mayor committed them both to jail for ten days to give him time to notify their parents of their whereabouts.

·····We are in receipt of the first number of the *Linden Hall Echo*, published by the first room company, or graduating class of young ladies at Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz, Pa. This Seminary is an institution of learning for young ladies founded some eighty years since, the name of which is almost national. The school is under the immediate charge of the Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, an accomplished scholar and gentleman, who is always interested in his educational work by his wife, who is thoroughly proficient in all branches of music. The *Echo* is a very sprightly sheet, full of pith and point, and brilliant with observations both grave and gay. This venture in journalism must serve as an agreeable interlude in the severe routine of school life. We observe that Miss Luite Carroll, the accomplished daughter of our townsman, D. W. C. Carroll, Esq., is Assistant Editress of the *Echo*, and wears the honors of the position with becoming grace and ability, and evidently to the entire satisfaction of her classmates and all connected with the Seminary. Success to the bright and sparkling *Echo* and its fair attaches—editresses and all.

The wise man endeavors to gain the good will of everybody; he is, however, not invulnerable to hate. He hates those who delight in pointing out the weaknesses of others; those who condemn these in public places without knowing the motives by which they are actuated, and those who in their blind obstinacy refuse to see that there is no soap in the market to be compared to B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap.

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with all particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FREEDOM FOR EVERYBODY.

Robert J. Ingersoll's Views on "The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child"—An Eloquent Lecture Before an Immense and Enthusiastic Audience.

"The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child" was the theme of the address delivered last night by Col. Robert J. Ingersoll, of Peoria, Illinois, before an large an assemblage as was ever gathered within the walls of Library Hall. The speaker introduced his discourse with the proposition that there is no slavery except that of ignorance. He then proceeded to state that this world is not adapted to the raising of good people. In the frigid zone it is too cold, and in the torrid zone it is too hot. The north temperate zone is the only one in which the human race has reached the highest development. The speaker had at first looked with distrust upon the theory that man sprung from the lower animals, but he had now arrived at the conclusion that it was correct, for upon no other hypothesis could he account for the untold brutal, inhuman and fiendish acts that had been committed by the human race. He would sooner have it said of him that he came from the animals, and was constantly developing and expanding with splendid possibilities before him, than that he had been created perfect and was losing money every day. He had recently seen a collection of implements embracing the with which our early ancestors fought, and the needle-gun of to-day; coats of mail, from the turtle shells which savages hung on their breasts and backs to the steel breastplate, and armor in which the battle-ax and spear sought in vain for a vulnerable point; vess